INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL INDIA MARINE OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 147— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA TO INTERVIEW ACTING GOVERNOR?

—:0:—

ARRIVAL IN CITY TO-MORROW.

Congress President Calls Cloth Merchants' Conference.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE BUSY PREPARING PROGRAMME

Congress circles were busy on Tuesday in making preparations for the programme of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who are expected to arrive in Bombay to-day and to-morrow respectively. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will arrive this morning at 5 and he will be received at the Central Station. Mahatma Gandhi will arrive to-morrow most probably by the Gujerat Mail. Both the arrivals are private.

A SURPRISE VISIT.

There is a good deal of speculation in the city as to the nature of business that is bringing the President of the Congress and the Mahatma so unexpectedly to Bombay. The visit is rather a surprise to many as it comes so close on the last visit when the leaders were here for the Working Committee. It is understood, however, that one of the reasons of the visit is that Mahatmaji has been invited by Young Europeans in Bombay to have a talk with them at a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

MEETING WITH CLOTH MERCHANTS.

It is understood that Sardar Vallabhbhai will meet a number of cloth-dealers in a conference invited to meet at the Congress House this afternoon. The Conference, it is suggested, will discuss the Boycott Question. Invitations have been issued to the representatives of several organisations dealing in cloth.

TO INTERVIEW THE ACTING GOVERNOR?

Mahatma Gandhi who comes to-morrow will have the busiest time as usual. There is a strong rumour in the city that he will have an informal conference with European Association. Possibly he may have to interview the Acting Governor in regard to the situation in Gujerat.

TWO DAYS' STAY.

The stay of the Sardar and Mahatmaji in Bombay will not extend to more than two days. In certain quarters Mahatma Gandhi's visit is being connected with the forthcoming Conference of Princes to be held in Bombay in the beginning of the next week, but that does not seem to be possible. Gandhiji is not likely to stay in Bombay till the Princes' Conference.

LORD IRWIN TALKS TO TORIES

"Impossible To Deal With Boycott Through Ordinary Law"

LONDON, June 22.

Lord Irwin privately addressed the Conservative India Committee in the Commons for 45 minutes on the situation in India and the policy pursued in last years. A similar period was devoted to answering questions ranging over the whole of the recent policy, disturbances, Gandhi negotiations and the agreement. No vote was taken on any question.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 23.

According to the particulars of Lord Irwin's meeting with the Conservative India Committee, published by the "Morning Post" and "Daily Telegraph", Lord Irwin attributed the decline in the white man's prestige to Japanese defeat of Russians, use of Indian troops in the Great War and influence of the cinema. Lord Irwin deprecated the Parliamentary debate on Cawnpore as likely to increase Hindu-Moslem bitterness, but was informed that the debate had already been decided on to be held as soon as possible after the inquiry Commission's report was available.

"The "Daily Telegraph" states that Lord Irwin explained that it was impossible to deal with boycott, through the ordinary law, and said that the only way out of the difficulty was for the Government of India to put a duty on coarser cloths from Japan and give Britain preference in finer cloths.

Mr. Churchill, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Lloyd are mentioned as having participated in the discussion. The latter is stated to have criticised the delay in arresting Mahatma Gandhi and the omission to bring him to trial. A vote of thanks to Lord Irwin was proposed by Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BROCKWAY'S MESSAGE.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, June 23.

Mr. Fenner Brockway in a message to the United India says:

"India's future is very uncertain. If Mahatma Gandhi comes to London, it will be our duty to give him the fullest support. If breaches of the Truce lead the Congress to decide that it cannot be represented at the resumed Conference, we must support the assertion of Indian claim for full self-determination. The present calm may be a prelude to the day of triumph or further struggle. In either case, we must be ready to play our part." This is conveyed in a "Hindu" cable news.

VICEROY SEES THE NAWAB OF BHOPAL.

SIMLA, June 23.

The Viceroy held a meeting of his Executive Council.

The Viceroy saw the Nawab of Bhopal.—A.P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KANARA DISTRICT

Gandhiji Gives Permission

WORK OF RELIEF BEGUN.

(From Our Correspondence.)

DHARWAR, June 23.

The work of distributing relief to the distressed peasants commenced in Siddapur. Already 120 bags of rice have been transported to Herur centre and Rs. 500 sent to Siddapur for storing the rice.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Diwakar inquiring about the line of action Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have replied that Satyagraha may be commenced, subject to certain limitations Situation is critical.

NO PERMISSION TO SELL FOREIGN CLOTH.

Dharwar Market Closed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 23.

Dharwar Cloth Merchants' Association having resolved to request the Congress to allow the sale of cloth of boycotted mills and Congress not agreeing to it, All shops in the city closed today, in pursuance of the Association's resolution.

To-day being bazarday great sensation prevails. It is understood that the merchants' hartal will continue till an agreement is reached.

N. W. F. P. Subjects Committee.

ABBOTTABAD, June 23.

The report of the N. W. F. P. Subjects Committee was signed to-day.—A.P.

DOWAGER TRIPURA MAHARANI DEAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGARTALA, June 23.

The Dowager Maharanee Mahadevi Ratnamanjari, consort Radhakishore Manikya Bahadur, grandfather of the present ruler of Tripura, passed away at the ripe age of 75 this morning.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, June 23.

Previous closing rate	9.58
To-day's opening rate	9.41
Difference	—.17
To-day's closing rate	9.54
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectation J. A. Rs. 186.
Broach Expectation A. M. Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, June 23.

Previous closing rate	5.03
To-day's opening rate	5.06
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	5.03
Difference:—	Unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 23.

Silver ready	13-1/4
Lower	0-9-0
Silver forward	13-3/16
Lower	0-10-0

Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 23.

1st Settlement	43-12-0
2nd Settlement	43-10-0

VILLAGE DEFENCE FORCE.

Scheme For Rural Reconsruction.

POONA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

POONA, June 23.

The Rural Uplift Conference which met here during the week end under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya adopted resolutions:

(1) appointing a Committee to frame a scheme for training organisers in village uplift movement and also make proposals for making rural uplift movement pay its way.

(2) recommending systematic immediate inquiry by Government and other public bodies into the economic condition of the average farmer in different tracts.

(3) opening that the present system of education was unsuited to the requirements of the villagers and was exceedingly costly, that it should be made economical and more suited to their requirements and that special efforts should be made to make compulsory education more popular and extend the area of its operation.

(4) recommending formation village volunteer corps for purpose of village defence and maintenance of peace and harmony in village.

(5) recommending detailed survey of possible village industries and that such industries should be encouraged and

(6) calling upon all who sympathise with agriculturists to encourage manufacture and use of handspun and handwoven khaddar as it most materially helps village people.

Resolutions were also adopted in favour of insurance of life and livestock preferably on co-operative lines, starting of more co-operative credit and other societies and formation of sanitary organisation in villages.—A. P.

DACOITIES GALORE IN BURMA.

Attack On Headmen's Houses

RANGOON, June 23.

Armed dacoits attacked a headman's house in Bassein on the night of the 19th. The headman and his family escaped but the dacoits looted Rs. 2,000 burnt the house and fired twelve shots. In another plane the same night, dacoits attacked four houses including a headman's house. Henzada reported seven dacoities. In one case dacoits burnt part of a house. In Thayetmyo five dacoities were committed and one murder. From Prome nine dacoities are reported, one being at Messrs. Steel Brothers Godown on the 19th. In one case the villagers are reported to have resisted the dacoits and killed one dacoit. Tharrawaddy reports three cases of dacoity, and Insein three, one being this morning at an Indian house, where one inmate was shot in the leg. Burning of Indian haystacks in two places is reported from Myaungmya. Eithteen Burmans have been arrested on the charge of burning Indian haystacks and brought to Hanthawaddy police headquarters.—A. P.

BANK IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

RANGOON, June 23.

Dawsons Bank has entered into voluntary liquidation from to-day with a view to transferring all business of the present bank to a new one. At a meeting this morning this decision was arrived at and Messrs. Lawrence Dawson, Managing Director and E. A. Heaton, General Manager, Dawsons Bank, were appointed liquidators for winding up the bank and reconstructing a new one. The Bank lends money chiefly on security agricultural lands in the delta.—A. P.

"Bomb" Sensation In Chirner Case.

POLICEMEN SMELL MISCHIEF IN THE DROPPING OF A FRUIT.

PROSECUTOR AND COURT CLERK HURRIEDLY REPAIR TO THE SPOT

A curious object resembling a crude bomb was discovered in the compound of the Sessions Court, Thana by a policeman in charge of the Chirner Shooting Case prisoners on Monday afternoon.

At the time of the discovery the trial of the 47 accused in the Chirner case was proceeding in the Court room of Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge. A few steps from the side entrance to the court room is the compound wall near which a number of policemen used to rest during the progress of the case.

A little before 4 p.m. on Monday it appears that an object resembling a bomb fell into the compound. A policeman noticed it dropping down from a tree and out of curiosity picked it up. He immediately drew attention of his discovery to Mr. W. B. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor, who is conducting the Chirner Case.

ONLY A FRUIT!

Mr. Pradhan hurriedly left the court room and on examining the object found it to be the hard shell of a fruit called "Kavat". The shell was found to contain some powder which smelt of sulphur. The court clerk Mr. Tipnis is also said to have examined the contents of the shell.

The discovery caused a sensation and the object was handed over to the Thana police for investigations.

The authorities, however, are not inclined to attach any sinister significance to the incident. No arrests have been made so far.

(For Proceedings See Page 5).

BRITISH PRESS ON HOOVER'S PROPOSALS

PARIS—THE CYNOSURE OF ALL EYES

Real Crux Of The Matter

LONDON, June 23.

Yesterday eyes of the world were on Washington and Berlin; to-day, they are on Paris whence must come the decisive move for success or failure of President Hoover's effort to save Germany. It is generally recognised in London that after the United States, France stands to make the major sacrifice if she accepts the moratorium.

The British Press this morning is freely speculating on what would be the answer of the Quai d'Orsay, while there are rumblings of resentments in French political quarters that France was not consulted before President Hoover made the announcement. The real crux of the matter is the question of France's sacrificing so-called unconditional annuities under the Young Plan, comprising about twenty millions sterling for the rehabilitation of devastated areas in France, payment of which Germany has no right to postpone under the Young Plan.

WILL FRANCE REFUSE.

The general concensus of opinion in the British Press is that it is unthinkable that France would finally refuse President Hoover's offer, but it is suggested that she will put forward counterproposals aimed at leaving "unconditional" payment intact yet, and still enabling Germany to be tided over the crisis.

UNCONDITIONAL ANNUITIES.

Washington.—It is announced on the highest authority that President Hoover's proposals are designed to include unconditional annuities paid by Germany.—Reuter.

Exchange opened this morning, the effect of President Hoover's offer was a vigorous rally in stock prices in every department. Gilt-edged securities were buoyant and mostly marked.—B. O. W.

British Press Favourable Comments.

LONDON, June 22.

Rugby.—It is anticipated that Premier MacDonald will make a statement on the Hoover scheme in the House of Commons later to-day.

Meanwhile press comments here is unanimously favourable, for although it is recognised that the proposal brings no direct benefit to Britain, so far as her own debts payments are concerned, and may indeed involve her in a sacrifice, its effect upon the Central European crisis is regarded as highly salutary.

"The Times" says that President Hoover has given a wise lead which will be most cordially welcomed and supported in this country. The President's bold reversal of American policy is based upon the plain admiss.on that already the present economic difficulties of Europe directly react upon that American prosperity which it is the cardinal point of his policy to maintain Psychologically and temporarily the effect is bound to be excellent, and it behoves the statemen of Europe, where the next step must be taken, to do their utmost to to render its benefits practical and permanent.

The "Morning Post" says that no power will be disposed lightly to frustrate the signal departure from the settled practice and policy which the United States has made.

"WASHINGTON HAS RISEN TO OCCASION."

The "Daily Herald" says that in the Chequers conversation and in last week's conversations with Mr. Mellon the European situation was thoroughly examined and its realities faced. But action could only come from Washington. And Washington has risen to the occasion. The suspension for a year of all reparations and war debt payments is not the final solution of all problems. But it gives something which averts the danger of immediate German collapse.

The "Manchester Guardian" takes the view that the suspension of payments must lead to the revision of of payments and that the logical result of President Hoover's scheme is an international conference. At the moment, it says, the co-operation of France becomes the most important question.

The "Daily Telegraph" which emphasises that President Hoover's carefully insisted postponement proposal carries no suggestions whatever of cancellation of what is owing to the United States, adds: What must be perceived in all quarters is the promise of general benefit from the twelve months' respite of financial pressure felt throughout the world's economic structure to-day.

EUROPE'S CHANCE.

The "Daily News" says that what President Hoover has done is to offer Europe on the brink of a precipice the change to save herself. France as well as Germany stands with the rest of us to gain by the acceptance of the offer in the sense that the results of refusal will be for ever disastrous.—B. O. W.

A JARRING NOTE

"International Conference Out Of Question"

LONDON, June 22.

Berlin.—A jarring note in the general chorus of satisfaction over President Hoover's moratorium plan is struck by the National Socialist (Hitlerite newspapers which scorn the proposal as totally inadequate and an "American bluff." Dr. Goebbels, leader of the Berlin Nazis said: "For the Nazis there can only be defiant and energetic continuance of fight against the international enslavement of the German nation.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OUT OF QUESTION.

Washington.—Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, stated to-day that an international conference was out of question if President Hoover's proposal was to have the desired effect as a speedy acceptance by Germany's creditors was essential.—Reuter.

"RED SHIRTS" ARMY ACTIVITIES.

"Misleading Impression Given By Press."

NO NEED FOR SPECIAL ACTION

LONDON, June 22

Rugby.—Questioned as to the measures contemplated to suppress activities of the "Red Shirts" army which is being organised in Frontier Province, Mr. Benn said unintentionally a misleading impression as to the actual position had been given in recent press reports which recorded in a single message various incidents which occurred over a considerable period. The Government of India saw no immediate necessity for any special action, but provisions of ordinary law was being exercised for the maintenance of order and control of meetings.—B. O. W.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Surat Meeting Put Off

BARDOLI, June 23.

Owing to several members finding the date and place inconvenient, the President has postponed the meeting of the Working Committee originally fixed to be held at Surat on July 1st, and an announcement of a fresh date and place will be shortly made, says Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, General Secretary to the Congress, in a telegram to the press.—A. P.

LADY PICKETS ASSAULTED

Ex-M. L. A. In Roll Of Honour.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 22.

A serious situation has arisen in the picketing of foreign cloth shops in Nellore. On the 21st instant, wholesale picketing was inaugurated by the Congress Committee. Several volunteers were assaulted by the merchants, among the victims being Mr. Perumal Naidu ex-member of the Legislative Assembly and two ladies. Picketing resumed this morning, volunteers remaining peaceful under grave provocation.

PULGAON MILL STRIKE CONTINUES

Management Still Adawtnt

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 23.

At a meeting of the shareholders of Pulgaon Mills held on Sunday last the strike situation was discussed and the management have issued a statement stating the mills are working at a loss of Rs. 2,19,000 and therefore forced to reduce the wages. The genuineness of the other grievances is also refuted and it is impressed on the workers that it is more harmful to them than to the Mills to continue the strike owing to trade depression.

The strike still continues.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS Medicine business fixed salary Rs. 30/- plus Commission Cash security 500 essential. Dr TALBER, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.
A R5298

WANTED — INFLUENTIAL AGENT with capital for Bombay for New Brand TEA, entirely Swadeshi Gold Medal, Excellent Opportunity New Line. No other entirely Swadeshi in the Market. Apply Box No. 1017, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5295

WANTED—Experienced UNDER-GRADUATES or MATRICULATE TEACHERS knowing Gujrati: Apply personally to HON. SECRETARY H H. The Agakhan's Ismaili Khoja Central Free School, 280-298, Sandhurst Road, East, Bombay.
A R 5269

WANTED for OVERSEAS—Competent Steno-Typists, Loco-Stores Clerks, Mechanical Draughtsmen, Motor Mechanic Lorry Drivers, Gin Fitters, Coach Builders, and Springsmiths. And for Bombay, Managing Clerks, Custom Clerks, and Salesmen, having experienced of hardware line. Apply in person, with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R 3216

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A DRAFTSMAN, experienced in Office work and outdoor constructions. Write stating salary required. N. P. ADALJA & CO., 24-26, Dalal Street.
A 3183

WANTED—AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore on very liberal terms with free Insurance. Apply PHONDGE, SANSARE & CO., Chief Agents for Deccan, 84, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R5161

WANTED by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, a DESIGNER for designing coloured and printed Indian piece-goods in Silk, Cotton and Wool. Only men and women with practical experience of designing cloth need apply. Apply to DIRECTOR GENERAL, Commerce and Industries, Hyderabad, Deccan, by 8th July, 1931, stating terms and previous experience.
A 3135

WANTED

Insurance Agents Everywhere

Most Liberal terms and Hereditary Commission offered.

For particulars apply to:

The United Karnatak Insurance Coy., Ltd.,

DHARWAR.

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—One FORD Two-door SEDAN. T. Model in very excellent and perfect order, run very few miles, very carefully owned and driven. Price rupees One thousand. Apply Box No. 1009 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
JA 3174

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

WANTED—A COACH for a II and a V Standard Student. S. L. Persian preferred. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 1014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
E R 5284

FRENCH TUITION BUREAU teaches FRENCH to beginners, School and College Students. Fees reasonable. Admission limited. Apply soon C/o. "CHRONICLE."
E R 5286

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil-Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Government Registered), Sukkur, Sind.
E 5179

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

EARN THOUSANDS MONTHLY through PROFESSOR SHROFF'S forecasts of shares Broach Cotton and one sure NEW YORK COTTON FIGURE, opposite Pigeonstand, Mint Road.
P R5285

Loan

WANTED—A BROKER to arrange a temporary LOAN of 4,000/- for a Young Mahomedan Landlord. Apply before 10 a.m. or after 9 p.m. Room No. 30, ORIENT HOTEL, Crawford Market.
L R 5294

WANTED—MANAGING PARTNER for a syndicate. Investment Rs. 50,000. Handsome profits guaranteed. Golden Opportunity. Apply Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5296

GENTLEMAN WANTS Rs. 2,000 for one year. Interest at 12-1/2 per cent P. A. payable monthly Apply Box No. 1013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5283

Medical

DON'T BE DISGUSTED WITH YOURSELF.—You may get back your pleasant youthful days if you take the help of the renowned Kaviraj S. K. Sen's OLD AGE DEFERRED set—the most efficacious rejuvenator. Three medicines for internal use and one application for one month's use, including V. P. charge Rs. 45/- only. Write to MANAGER, SUNITY DEVI AYURVEDIC RESEARCH HALL, 149/1, Dharmatollah Street, Calcutta.
M

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET 2nd floor of Joshi Building on Khambalta Hill Road near Petit Sanatorium seven big rooms and lift. Write to Mr. Joshi same address phone 42657.
C R 5288

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Immediate Private written offers invited for sale of GOODWILL of the well-known Prince of Wales Hotel, of 30 years' reputation. (Old Custom House Rd., Fort, Bombay).
N R5299

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WANTED.—A BUILDING for the Mandvi Post Office within 200 yards of the present Office building and preferably on the Sydenham Road. The building should provide about 8,000 sq. feet of open space on the ground and first floors combined with Standard Counters, letter and post boxes, etc. The quarters for the Postmaster should be about 1,300 sq. feet with usual conveniences. Owners may either offer existing buildings to be suitably altered or offer to construct one within next 3 years so as to make it available from 1-1-1935. Tenderers should quote the required rent inclusive of all taxes, etc., and the period for which lease will be required. Offers should be sent to POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Bombay by 31st July, 1931. For further particulars, apply to POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Bombay.
3190

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALWYN EZRA has joined the Board of Directors of our Limited Company as and from 1st June, 1931.

J. E. EZRA,
Director.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1931.
3191

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act a meeting of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1931 at 4 p. m. (S.T.) for the purpose of laying before them a statement in the form prescribed by the Indian Companies Act containing the particulars prescribed by the said Act with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the Liquidation.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA CHOTALAL PREMJI.
Liquidators.
Bombay, 20th June, 1931.
3188

G. D. A. RESULTS (1931).

Passes from SYDENHAM COLLEGE: 50 per cent and 44 per cent. in 1931 and 1930 respectively against all-India percentages of nearly 23 and 21 in the respective years. Clear proof of individual attention and efficient teaching. New classes just commenced. Apply sharp for enrolment to the PRINCIPAL, 90, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.
3195.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 866 of 1930.

Re: AARON DAVID, of Bombay, Bene Israel Inhabitant, residing at 149, Jacob Circle, Formerly doing business as a Petty Building Contractor in his own name and now Unemployed. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the abovenamed Insolvent —applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st September, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3192

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Racing Comedy
THE SPORT OF KINGS
featuring
LESLIE HENSON
A Laugh from start to finish.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LOCKED DOOR
featuring
ROD LA ROQUE and BARBARA STANWICK
A Woman's Fight for her Honour.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
RADIO'S SUPER SPECTACLE
DIXIANA
featuring BEBE DANIELS, BERT WHEELER, ROBT WOOLSEY.

OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The American Singer, Dancer and Musician.
RAGINI DEVI
with CINEMA.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1282 of 1928.

KHIMCHAND NAROTAM BHAVSAR, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, Colour Merchant, residing at Motishaw's Oart, Love Lane, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiff.
Versus
MANEKLAL PREMCHAND and (2) AMARCHAND KALLIANCHAND, both of Bombay, Jain Inhabitants, the former a Share Broker and the latter a Jeweller, residing at Love Lane, Byculla and Sheikh Memon Street, respectively without the Fort of Bombay, Receivers in Suit No. 82 of 1918 ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale which was to be held on the 18th and 19th days of June 1931, and was advertised in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" on 25th May, 1931, the "Dnyan Prakash" on 8th and 16th June, 1931, and the "Jam-e-Jamshed" on 8th and 17th June, 1931, will be proceeded with on the 25th day of June at the Godown, at Hathi Bagh, Love Lane, Byculla, and on the 26th day of June, 1931, at the residence of the abovenamed Plaintiff at Jain Temple, Byculla, at 4 P. M. (S.T.) each day.

In addition to the moveable property mentioned in the aforesaid proclamation the following property alleged to be appertaining to a Chemical Laboratory will also be put up for sale, viz:

Aniline dyes, distillery bottles, glass receivers, wash bottles, glass funnels, measure glasses, chemical weighing scales, etc.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3194.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN SOLVENCY.
No. 1016 of 1925.

Re: DWARKANATH RAJARAM VAIDYA, lately doing business as an Architect and Engineer in partnership with K. G. Tambe, V. V. Gupte, G. A. Kamtekar and S. D. Bhiwanker in the name of TAMBE AND VAIDYA, at Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also lately proprietor of the Advocate of India Press, and also trading as a Building Contractor in partnership with A. A. Gaya in the name of C. A. Gaya & Co., (Naigaum), and now unemployed, An Insolvent.

As it is intended to distribute the assets herein amongst the preferential creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, all persons having a claim against the Insolvent's estate for Rent, Rates, Taxes Wages, etc., and payable preferentially under Section 49 (1) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909 are required to lodge and prove their claims in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets in this estate without regard to such claims.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1931.

N. B. ABUVALA,
Ag. Official Assignee.
3193

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NEXT SATURDAY.
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All Talking, Singing and Dancing.

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GLENN TRYON
IN
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ALL TALKING COMEDY.
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Lamington Road.
WESTERN ELECTRIC TALKIE EQUIPMENT.
JEANETTE MACDONALD & REGINALD DENNY
IN THE FOX TALKING COMEDY OF MODERN LOVE.
OH FOR A MAN!
He came to steal and stayed to Love. She awoke from a dream and he was the reality.
DON'T MISS THE GAYEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON, IT PUTS THE FIZZ IN SOPHISTICATION
—ALSO—
THE COMPLETE SOUND RECORD OF **THE DERBY 1931**

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LEW AYRES
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Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,030

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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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MANUBHAI NAGARSETH,
Hon. Secretaries,
BHARAT SEVA SAMAJ.

What the People Say

THE CHOTA SAHEB

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is a remark of Mr. Robert Bernays of the London "News Chronicle" published in the Current Topics column of "The Times of India" which is of more than passing interest, and confirms the impression of India being the Paradise of the European. This is what he says: "Particularly is this true among youngmen. What a time they have, too! The cost of living is far higher than in England, but then salaries are correspondingly larger and they bring delights far out of all but the richest in England."

It is interesting to analyse this observation of Mr. Bernays in terms of the psychological effect of this luxurious artificial standard on the mind of the average Englishman (and the majority belong to this category). He is certainly unaccustomed to the style of living established by this forbears in this country. Anyone who has been to England knows that the type of European who comes to this country lives in a most unostentatious way in his own land, simply because he is never able to maintain himself in the social radius in which he moves and has his being.

But note the effect of this sudden affluence that assails him as soon as he lands in India—no fabled Paradise to the European, however different it may be to us Indians who are in touch with realities.

The Chota Sahib comes here, is overwhelmed with respect, salaams and the sweet incense of flattery enough to turn the head of any man. After some time, when he has had time and the wherewithal to purchase for himself several suits of smart clothes—he gets himself admitted to one of the leading Gymkhanas (that is if he is a member of the banks or commercial firms); but if he has the misfortune (according to him) of belonging to one of the drapery or retail trading firms in this city, he is eligible only to one of the commercial clubs.

And from now on, our young sahib begins to enjoy himself, gets big ideas, lives in quarters which are certainly higher than he has been accustomed to in his own country, commands the services of many servants (in his own country he cannot afford a single one) —and feels himself already a burra sahib. You must have noticed that our Chota Sahib, as we shall dub him, never uses any conveyance except a taxi-cab—because he scorns either a tram car, gharry or a bus. You see him at the cinemas in the most expensive seats—and then presto after a jolly good dinner, too. One wonders if he cares to remember the time when in his own country he could not afford more than "the gods."

Thus goes our Chota Sahib through life in this land of Lotus-Eaters, slowly getting accustomed to the life which Dumas has revealed of Dantes in the Monte-Cristo". For he has more money than he knows what to do with and can command "delights far out of all but the richest in England."

Is it surprising then that our young gentleman feels himself belonging to another sphere—some stranger born to enjoy to the full the fruits of the Paradise denied to our own countrymen. In this charming fashion he goes through life till such time as he is due to return to England on leave for some months. Mark again the privileges which he receives to enable him to keep to his illusions of Paradise. He gets a first-class return with full pay, so that he can reproduce, for a time at least in his country, the delightful existence spent in the fabulous East.

Let me go back for a while at what happens at the pier, shortly before he sails in a great, luxurious liner to his own "home"—why mention the place to make our young gentleman blush with modesty! He is smothered with garlands, salaams, and made to feel what a temporary loss he is to this country.

The comment of Mr. Bernays is illuminating and, in my opinion, he has probed the heart of the racial strife between the East and the West. I ask, "Is not the whole atmosphere which the European breathes from his first landing fatal to his outlook, temperament and character?" When he finds himself so much translated above his deserts, he subconsciously imbibes lofty, superior and snobbish ideas.

The evil can be remedied only by removing the artificial surroundings in which the young European is enmeshed right from the beginning. Who will take the lead in this work of rescuing the young European from this fatal whirlpool save his young, generous spirit from a sinister social system to which he is a victim?—Yours etc.

UNDERDOG.

MR. R. D. BALIWALLA'S CRITICISMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is strange, that of late, whenever my young friend, Mr. R. D. Ballivalla criticises my utterance or action, he goes on inaccurate data!

(1) Last month, he stood up in defence of Bai Jerbai, the Liquor Licensee of Ghatkoper, whose attitude I had to condemn publicly Later on, Mr. Ballivalla retracted his remarks on due inquiry!

(2) Last week, he accused me of suggesting presentation of an address to a Government Officer, etc., whereas the real recipient was Mr. P. J. Marzban, who had paid a vsit to Udvada, as a Parsi pilgrim to that holy shrine.

(3) Now he accuses me of giving half-hearted support to the objectors Prabhat Feris singing songs before Fire Temples! He is again on wrong ground. More I can't say at present, as the matter is "sub-judice."—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

RETRENCHMENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Bombay Chronicle" published in its issue of 11-3-1931 a copy of the letter under the caption of "Retrenchment in State Railways" alleged to nave been addressed by the Railway Board to the Agents of the State Railways. In this letter the Railway Board laid down some principles to be observed by the State Railways in retrenching their subordinate staff. The G. I. P. Railway has ruthlessly and relentlessly retrenched their men in a very high-handed way. Whenever these aggrieved fellows appealed on the grounds of their retrenchment not being in conformity with the instructions of the Railway Board the Administration has denied any knowledge of such instructions saying that no official letter has been sent to them. If the letter was an unauthorized publication was it not for the Government to contradict it and avoid misapprehension among the poor workers?

I am told that the All-India Railwaymens Federation has sent a copy of the letter in question to all its affiliated Unions. Will the Gen. Secretary of the Federation let us know if the letter has been officially sent to them by the Railway Board?

Through the medium of your esteemed paper I beg to approach with a request the delegates of All-India Railwaymens Federation, who are to confer shortly with the members of the Railway Board at Simla, to take up this question. And if such a letter has been issued to inquire how far the Railway Administrations have adhered to it and why the G. I. P. Railway has set the letter at naught.—Yours, etc.

"OUTCAST."

Bombay, June 22.

UNIVERSITY & MAHATMA GANDHI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While reading the report of the proceedings of the University Senate I found that certain persons are chosen for an honour by the University by confering on them the Hon. degree of L.L.D.

Strange to say none of the intellectual giants who claim to represent the intelligentia thought of one man of all others who deserved the honour and the university would have been honoured by his accepting same.

I talk of no other man but Mahatma Gandhi, and why so.

(1) Because he is from Bombay Presidency.

(2) He is the one great man acknowledged by all in India.

(3) He is going as the sole representative of the masses to the Round Table Conference.

(4) Last but not the least is, his name was struck off the roll of barristers for his movement. A reply in this line is surely necessary.

(5) Before he is honoured and feted by youngsters! What an England at least Bombay should not lag behind.

Yours, etc.,

BOMBAY & M. C. C. VISIT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Maitra was one of the Presidents of the B.P.C.C. War Council, and inspite of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact has not "sheathed the sword" which is indicated by his letter. The same is the case with others who will not see that the circumstances, in which the ban, on M.C.C. and Quadrangular matches, was placed have changed. It is not my desire to refer to the past nor to the merits of the ban, except to mention that the ban was imposed for political reasons which have passed away. To support it by economic and other reasons whatever it may be, is not, cricket, and is hardly expected of the erstwhile editor of the "Sports" magazine. The ban till it continues reminds of the past, which, the sooner it is forgotten, the better. Your readers will have seen that economic and other reasons on which Mr. Maitra bases his arguments, if they are to apply to other activities of life, I wonder if life will be worth living.

To play or not to play M.C.C. matches on merits, is one thing, to continue the embargo, placed on them on political reasons is another. Raising the embargo by the Hindus does not mean that they are committed to play the matches.—Yours, etc.,

"GEM."

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Spectator' has come out none too soon to give some home truths to the Bombay Liberal Party! Although a Liberal myself and having an inside knowledge of the working of the Party. I am constrained to support every word that "Spectator" has written. And who are the Liberals in Bombay? Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. R. N. Ranina, N. R. Wadia, Vasantrao Ravut, Dr. B. V. Rayakar and half a dozen youngsters! What an influential and tremendous Party out to influence public opinion against the national movement that has swamped the whole country!

As I said, I possess the inside information but the recent manouvre of the so-called party is sufficient to induce the youngsters not to keep themselves in the Liberal fold any longer, and I shall not be surprised if these youngsters who are the left-wing Liberals form themselves into a Liberal Party.

I should, in this letter like to give out certain facts which led to the holding of the Federation next month. In 1929, Poona Liberal extended an invitation to the Federation to be held in 1930 in the Maratha capital. Last year, however, saw the greatest upheaval in the country when the tottering Liberal birds had safely nested themselves and arranged by correspondence to postpone the Federation till such time as the circumstances would make it convenient to pull the surviving Liberals together! They now find that the present times are more favourable and requested the Poona Liberals to redeem their promise to hold Federation. Poona is, however, characteristically suffering from dissensions, but was prepared to make good her promise if a substantial monetary assistance was forthcoming. This, of course, Bombay refused and decided to hold the Federation in Bombay! This happened at a meeting and that Committee meeting, I learn, was converted into a Reception Committee.

The Liberals always in season and out of season trumpet that they stand for constitution, but may I know where is their sense of constitution when without consulting the Council of the Liberal Party they decided to hold the Federation in Bombay?—Yours, etc.

A YOUNG LIBERAL.

Bombay,

SABU SIDDIK TRUST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was amused to read Mr. Harris' personal attack on me in your issue of the 18th instant. I am glad my resignation from the Secretaryship of the Sabu Siddik Institution has given Mr. Harris so much "relief." I was, however, very much disappointed at not seeing his labours at the Anjuman-i-Islam on the 2nd instant rewarded by his appointment as one of the new Trustees of the institution. My disappointment is real because Mr. Harris belongs to my community —the Kokni Muslim community, whose claims have been entirely ignored by Mr. Sheriff Dewjee while exercising his discretion as the sole surviving Trustee in nominating the new Trustees.

I assure Mr. Harris that I had not the least intention of hurting his feelings while referring in my letter to the part he had played at the Anjuman on the 2nd instant. Nor do I propose to offend him now, by replying to him in detail, which is scarcely worth while. I shall only confine myself to giving "true facts" about myself, as desired by him since he says that I "owe a duty" to the public to inform them about what was said at the meeting about myself.

One of the improperly tutored colleagues of Mr. Harris said at the meeting addressing me, "And you have been paid Rs. 75,000." I said, "No!" Then he corrected himself and said, "Rs. 2,500." I again said, "No!" and added "I have been paid only Rs. 1000." This was not for "little work" as Mr. Harris is pleased to say. As a matter of fact this was my remuneration as Accountant and correspondent of the Institution for over two years. As there was no activity regarding the Institution there were naturally very few entries in the account books and capital was sought to make out of it. The fact is that I had not only worked as accountant, but also as a correspondent, and had been considerably out of pocket on account of conveyance fare and typewriting expenses, which were never paid to me by the Trustees. Surely Mr. Harris will admit that this remuneration of Rs. 40 p.m. minus out of pocket expenses is a mere pittance compared with the fancy salaries that are being paid to the Secretaries and the managing Trustees of some of the Wakfs in Bombay: Some of these are being paid as much per day and more.—Yours, etc.

A. I. DIMTIMKAR.

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FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

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Propaganda Forum—National Federation of Textile Labour—Kanara Peasantry—Fight Against Feudalism—Women & Industry—A Tale With Moral—German Workers' Plight—No Workless In Soviet Union—In Esthonia-

Geneva Is Only A Platform For Propaganda.

(From A Correspondent).

The Government of India Delegate at the International Labour Conference at Geneva told the Indian Labour Delegate while he was referring in bitter tones to the horrible Labour conditions in the Indian mines that the Geneva Conference was not a platform of propaganda. It is natural that telling the naked truth about the situation in this country before a gathering of international Labour representatives should invoke the worst fears about its propaganda effect.

* * * * *

One would like to ask what else is the Geneva platform meant for, if it is not purely a propaganda forum. Even the most moderate elements in the Indian Trade Union movement is agreed upon this that the Geneva Conference conceived as it is to-day with the very elastic rules about the application of the agreed conventions, cannot effect any tangible improvement in the conditions of the working class unless the Governments of the participant countries are sympathetic and responsible.

* * * * *

The fundamental principle on which the Geneva Labour Conference has been conceived is to reconcile the interests of Labour and Capital. That is why, at that Conference representatives of the employers are included. With a view ostensibly, to hold the balance between these two opposite interests the participant Governments also send their representatives. This official participation of the Governments in the deliberations, must also have been conceived with the idea that those Governments would initiate legislation in their respective countries to give effect to the Conventions that result out of the deliberations.

* * * * *

But it is, indeed, extremely regrettable that the Conventions have received scant attention in most cases. The view is widely held and it is becoming more and more pronounced that the existing structure of the Society and State is based on a civilization which is decaying. As long as Capitalism is the root of the social structure a reconciliation between Capital and Labour is considered to be an impossible proposition, And the State, unless based on Socialistic roots, cannot be expected to do a thing which will benefit Labour to the disadvantage of Capitalism which constituted its mainstay for its stability.

* * * * *

Socialism is still a long way off. No Government all the world over (Russia not included) has taken to it kindly. Hence Geneva Conference becomes a handle against the voice of the workers of the world, for organised groups of employers and the Governments invariably join together as against the oppressed and the sweated wage slaves. It is an anomaly. It is productive of nothing tangible to the exploited. Every section in the Labour movement realises this. If, therefore, Workers' Delegates have consented to participate in the Geneva show it is only as a means of placing the facts of the Indian Labour conditions before the world through an international forum. They go to Geneva to ventilate grievances.

* * * * *

If the Geneva Labour Conference is not a forum for the ventilation of grievances, it would have crashed long ago. We may substantiate this bold statement with a glaring instance. One of the chief questions that has caused heart-burning in the ranks of the Indian Trade Unionists is the Geneva show. It is one of the causes that contributed to the unfortunate split in the T. U. C. While the radical elements in the Trade Union Congress would have nothing to do with the Geneva Conference on the ground that it is the creation of Imperialistic Nations to stifle the growth of the revolutionary Working class movement as an international factor, the other section led by reformist Trade Unionists contend that it provided an excellent platform for ventilation of grievances and had great international propaganda value. To say, therefore at this length of time that Geneva is not meant for ventilation of grievances, is the height of ridiculousness.

National Federation Of Textile Labour.

(From A Correspondent).

The news that the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad has decided to organise a National Federation of Textile Labour does not come a day too soon. It has, however, come at very opportune moment and, there is no doubt, will be received with enthusiasm by all those who are interested in the organisation of the working class. One of the main trend of modern Trade Unionism is the organisation of Labour according to industries and trades. If the proposed Federation of Textile Labour materialises, it will be indeed a force which will have to be reckoned.

* * * * *

It is obvious that such a Federation will be a combination of various textile labour unions in different parts of the country. Such a combination will ensure uniformity of activity and will facilitate co-ordination, so essential for the proper and effective redress of grievances and formulation of demands. The want of such a co-ordinated movement has reacted disadvantageously to the textile workers. But the currents in the Trade Union movement in this country, where Trade Unionism is still in its tender infancy, have been of a nature which has been the despair of genuine Trade Unionists. It requires bold and constructive imagination correctly to evaluate the good that the proposed Federation will do to the workers.

The separatist tendencies in the Trade Union movement has been the bane of all Labour organisation in this country. This regrettable feature has only retarded the growth of organised Labour. If those who claim to be organisers of Labour are serious about their business practical commonsense should dictate abstention from sheer polemics. Idealogical differences about the ultimate objective of the Labour movement, there are and there will be. But these differences should not be stressed to the breaking point, especially when one realises the glaring fact that the working class in India is still steeped in ignorance. The prime need of the hour is organisation. There can be no difference on this question. If all can combine on the one and main plank organisation and set aside for a while all other considerations, that will be the greatest contribution that can be made to the cause of Labour.

* * * * *

It has already been stated that the proposed organisation of the National Federation of the Textile Labour has come at a most opportune moment. This is the surest way of safeguarding the interests of the textile workers through out the country and promote their real welfare. The wave of Swadeshism that is sweeping over the country and the recognition accorded to the indigenous mills by the Indian National Congress have created a favourable situation for the industry. In Bombay as a result of this most of the mills are working double shift. A boom in the industry is in sight. It is, therefore, necessary that every effort should be made to safeguard the interests of the workers in the industry.

The Swadeshi movement and the recognition of the mills by the National Congress are a direct national safeguard to the textile industry, a safeguard which is more powerful and abiding than artificial tariff barriers. Such national protection carries with it certain essential responsibilities, to the workers, whose immediate economic demands should also receive a national guarantee of being conceded. This can be done only by public opinion. This public opinion can be created only if there is effective organisation of the Textile Workers throughout the country. There can be no effective organisation if the textile Labour Unions in the different parts of the country have not got a uniform basis of organisation and propaganda supported by co-ordinated action. The proposed National Federation of Textile Labour Unions should, therefore, be welcomed as a move in the right direction.

Rack-Renting In the Two Kanaras.

(From Our Correspondent).

MANGLORE, June 18.

In spite of the wide-spread distress prevailing among the peasantry of South Kanara owing to the heavy fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the severe economic deterioration brought about by continuous over-taxation since a century, the Madras Government are contemplating further enhancement of land revenue assessment and settlement operations are going on in the district generally behind the scenes. The report of the scheme is expected to be ready in two months. It is contemplated to enhance the assessment by 18¾ per cent., that is to say, three annas in the rupee, but the preliminary report is expected to go beyond this so that Government may show that they have reduced the assessment to three annas in the rupee in the final computation.

ALREADY OVER-TAXED.

To demonstrate that South Kanara is already grievously over-taxed, one has only to cast a brief glance over the past history of assessment in the district. A century ago, in 1819. Sir Thomas Munro fixed the assessment for both North and South Kanara, which were one district at that time, at Rs. 2-8-1 per acre. The two districts were separated in 1862, the northern half being placed under the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government and the southern half under that of the Madras Government. Towards the close of the last century North Kanara's assessment was enhanced to four rupees and odd per acre or nearly doubled, and this was made the pretext to raise the assessment of South Kanara too. In 1902, to Rs. 4-7-4 per acre, though the Presidency average of both Bombay and Madras at that time was only about Rs. 2-1 per acre according to the "Imperial Agricultural Statistics for India.

GRIEVOUS INEQUALITIES.

Thus, both the districts, for reasons best known to the revenue authorities, were assessed at more than their respective Presidency averages. On the other hand, the yield of crops of South Kanara is only 860 lbs. per acre, which is three-fourths of the Madras Presidency average. Further, the Presidency average includes the water-rate, whereas South Kanara's assessment does not, the district being separately and additionally taxed on that account. Inspite of all these grievous inequalities and intolerable burdens, the Madras Government contemplate imposition of further burdens on the unhappy ryots.

NORTH KANARA'S GRIEVANCES.

North Kanara stands exactly in the same position to its Presidency as South Kanara does to its Presidency. North Kanara's yield is at least 10 per cent. less than that of South Kanara and still it is equally grievously over-taxed. The outcry of the peasantry against such rack-renting and the recent no-tax movement in several parts of that districts are, therefore, easily understandable. There are, as yet, no signs of any concerted movement among the peasantry of South Kanara to resist the contemplated enhancement of the assessment. The Land-holders' Association, composed mostly of persons who cannot afford to wound the susceptibilities of the powers-that-be, has been ineffectively agitating against the threatened imposition, but the voiceless and half-starving peasantry find no spokesman to ventilate their woes.

It is a matter of regret that local Congress Committees have not so far devoted any attention to the grievances of these submerged poor who form the back-bone of the district. If land is further taxed in order to maintain in power the top-heavy bureaucracy, the peasantry will have to face utter ruin. Though the Madras Government have so far turned a deaf ear to the representations made to them, they would be well advised not to goad to desperation an already decimated peasantry. The present experience of the U. P. Government ought to furnish a serious warning to all the provincial administrations.

Spanish Peasants To Fight Feudalism.

(From A Correspondent.)

The peasants of the Spanish province of Andalusia, where demands for a revision of Labour contracts have been made a Court Martial offence have for centuries struggled against miserable conditions and heavy oppression.

Andelusia, like all the other provinces of Spain, is owned by a very few great landowners, who exact tribute from the masses of peasants. An example of the conditions is provided by a village where 40,000 inhabitants live on an area of 222,500 acres. The whole of this property is held by only 18 fedal landowners. The wages are three to five pesatas (one rupee or 1/8) a day. From this the farmer makes a deduction for board and lodging and the tax collector deducts the taxes which are heavy.

Peasant revolts have been frequent in Andalusia. The most important was in 1918 when 30 villages proclaimed a general strike. Bankers, dairymen, butchers, and also the small property owners joined the movement of the land workers. In the present revolt, the programme for the peasants' demands was "Expropriation without compensation of the big landowners and energy! The land for those who cultivate it."

For the attainment of that programme the task of organising the land workers, and a union of agricultural workers has been started and the Committee for the Rebuilding of the Spanish confederation of Labour has embodied in its character the following most important demand of the workers:

A wage increase of 3 pesetas (s. 4d.) and a minimum of 10 pesetas (4s.) a day; abolition of the wages tax, equal pay for equal work, the seven-hour day; and a six-hour day in dangerous trades, social insurance at the cost of the State and of the employers, unemployment benefit at the cost of the State.

Women And The Problems Of Industry.

Industrial topics found a great deal of the agenda to be discussed by the National Conference of Labour Women at Blackpool early this month. Unemployment insurance was the topic of a number of resolutions, most of them voicing a demand for the inclusion of agricultural workers and domestic servants in the existing scheme. Three sections urged the abolition of the six days waiting period, while another proposal was that women who are married should receive a dination and be then excluded from the scheme.

There was criticism in some resolutions of the attitude of the ministry of Labour towards unemployed women who objected to domestic service, particular exception being taken to the withholding of benefit from women who refused domestic or canteen work in military camps. A resolution put forward by a Women's Society asked the Government to consider the advisability of appointing nominees from working men's organisations, such as the Railway women's, and Co-operative guilds, to serve on the Courts of Referees. Two sections suggested a widening of the field by making the selection from women members of the Labour Party while another proposal was for direct nominees from Women's Sections of the Labour Party.

At the same Conference, the women of Swansee deplored the increase of unemployment among Juveniles, and expressed the opinion that the present system regarding registration at Training Centres as a qualification to unemployment benefit was lowering the morale of the nation's juveniles and would not prove conducive to good citizenship. They finally urged the Government to consider productive schemes, embracing horticulture, animal raising, etc.

The Independent Labour Party put forward a comprehensive plan for solving the unemployment problem. Their proposals included a demand for the 40 hour week, the establishment of Import Boards, a National Board to control finance, national schemes of house building, road-making, etc., the extension of credits to Russia and other countries on a long term basis, and the nationalisation of the banks, the power supplies, transport and the land. An amendment to this proposed as an alternative was the rallying of the workers with the object of returning to Parliament a strong Labour majority pleged to Socialism.

Workers Threatened With Court Martialt

(From A Correspondent.)

The growth of the working class movement in Andalusia and the spread of strikes against low wages and appalling conditions is causing much concern to the Spanish Republican Government. Various repressive measures are being resorted to with a view to stem the tide of working class revolt. A proclamation by the Captain General of the Province says that in future all breaches of the existing Labour contracts

(Continued on page 10)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Legislative Assembly By-election: Bombay European Constituency, nomination of candidates.

Harwood League: East Lancs. vs. 15th Field Bde., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League, (Second Division): Christ Church Old Boys vs. B. E. S. T. Byculla, Y. M. C. A. ground, 5-45 p.m.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m. Gramophone Records. 7 p.m. Prof. R. Phatak's classical and light music

"BROTHERHOOD A LAW"—This is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered this evening in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists at 6 p.m. at 51, Esplanade Road.

JAYA BHAWANI VYAYAM.—At the annual general meeting was held on Sunday last under presidentship of Mr. N. L. Mataker the following committee membrrs are elected for current year.

Mr. N. L. Mataker (President), Mr. J. S. Powar Vice President, Mr. K. P. Sawant G. Secretary, Mr. N. G. Narker G. Secretary,

B. P. C. C. CONFERENCE—The Gen. Secys. B.P.C.C. write:—A Conference of the Office-bearers of all the Congress Committees in Bombay and such other persons who are interested in Toddy and Liquor Shop Picketing will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ANDHRA'S MEETING.—"A public meeting of all Andhras of Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) in the Andhra Club premises to support the "Seperation of Andhra Province. Resolution" to be moved in the ensuing conferences. All Andhras are cordially invited to attend."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN B. WARD.—In the event of there being no heavy rains the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Pydhonie Police Station on Thursday (25th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

MEETING OF STUDENTS AND VANARSENA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' League, and Bombay Vanarsena, a meeting of the students and vanars will be held in Swadeshi Market, Chawk, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. to honour the four Vanars who came by foot from Ahmedabad to Bombay, when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi will take the presidentship.

DRAMA IN AID OF MANDAL.—Deshbandhu Sangit Mandali, the Marathi dramatic Co., will perform their play "Sanshaya Kallol" to-day (Wednesday) at Thana stage in aid of Shree Sharada Mandal.

LADIES OF ALL THE SUBURBS, clad in Khadi, are expected at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) Perry Road BANDRA.

B. P. C. C. Election Dispute Inquiry.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Election Dispute Enquiry Committee will sit to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p. m. (S. T.) and not at 6 p.m. to hear the remaining arguments about B. Ward (Mandvi) elections.

The C. Ward (Bhuleshwar) case will be taken up at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.)

LOST

LOST—One Rolled Gold Square WRIST WATCH along with Golden chain, either in the train which arrived Churchgate at 11-5 or on Platform at about 11-5 a.m. on 23-6-31. Finder is requested to see Mr. V.S.P. in the Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT.

Monsoon Strengthens.

NEARLY GENERAL RAINFALL.

Poona, June 23.

The monsoon has been strong in Orissa, east Central India, Central Provinces, and Hyderabad and generally weak elsewhere. The temperature is above normal in Bihar and east United Provinces and from East Punjab to east Gujerat.

Rainfall has been nearly general in east Central India, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, west Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, west United Provinces, Malabar, southeast Madras, and north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab, two inches; Kyaukpyu, one and half; Maymyo, half Balasore, three; Darjeeling, Cherrapunji, Saugor Island, two; Jalpaiguri, one and half; Sibsagar Daltongunj, threequarters Mymensingh, Jessore, Tezpur, Naya Dumka, Dibrugarh, half; Raipur, Pendra, three; Jubbulpore, two; Seoni, one; Nagpur, Jagdalpur, threequarters; Nowgong, Sutna, Kanker, half; Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Dehra Dun, quarter; Hanamkonda, one and half; Ratnagiri, Karwar, one; Nizamabad, Mercara, half; Masulipatam, Cuddalore, quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Burma, Central Provinces and Hyderabad, increase in northeast India and extend in United Provinces.—A. P.

Observations Recorded.

The following table gives the details of the weather for the 24 hrs. ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since January 1.:—

Stations.	Past 24 hrs.	Since 1st June 1931 to date.	Departure from normal.
Rangoon	0.5	26.9	pl. 14.1
Chittagong	0.6	8.4	— 6.3
Calcutta	0.1	4.6	— 3.4
Balasore	0.1	0.9	— 5.4
Cuttack	...	5.1	— .3
Patna	...	0.3	— 4.2
Benares	...	0.3	— 1.7
Allahabad	...	0	— 2.0
Cawnpore	...	0.2	— 1.5
Lucknow	...	1.0	— 1.2
Agra	...	0.7	— 0.3
Delhi	...	0.1	— 1.4
Lahore	...	0.1	— 0.9
Multan	...	0	— 0.1
Pesnawar	...	0.1	— 0.2
Quetta	...	0.5	
Jacobabad	...	0	— 0.1
Hyderabad	...	0.1	— 0.1
Karachi	...	0	— 0.3
Jodhpur	...	29.61	pl. .10
Ajmer	...	29.58	pl. .07
Rajkot	...	29.68	pl. .11
Surat	...	29.72	pl. .10
Ahmadabad	...	29.68	pl. .11
Indore	...	29.69	pl. .02
Akola	...	29.61	0
Nagpur	...	29.58	0
Bombay	...	29.73	pl. .06
Ratnagiri	...	29.76	pl. .06
Poona	...	29.70	pl. .97
Sholapur	...	29.70	pl. .03
Hyderabad	...	29.68	pl. .03
Bangalore	...	29.76	pl. .02
Myscre	...	29.81	pl. 0.4
Madras	...	29.67	— .02
Cocanada	...	29.56	— .05
Simla	...	23.55	pl. .06
Mount Abu	...	26.47	pl. .09
Colombo	...	29.82	— .01
Calcutta	0.1	4.6	—3.4
Balasore	0.1	0.3	—5.1
Cuttack	...	5.1	—1.3
Patna	...	0.3	0.3 —4.2
Benares	...	0.3	—1.7
Allahabad	...	0	— 2.0

RAINFALL FOR 24 HOURS.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 23rd June 1931.

Station	Rainfall.
Cawnpore	0.22"
Saugor	0.10"
Jubbulpore	2.10"
Nagpur	0.71"
Raipur	3.32"
Chanda	0.17"
Ratnagiri	1.02"
Karwar	0.96"
Mahableshwar	0.12"
Bijapur	0.02"
Nizamabad	0.62"
Hyderabad	0.16"
Mangalore	0.02"
Cochin	0.01"
Trivandrum	0.15"
Madras	0.02"
Cuddapah	0.12"
Bellary	0.09"
Masulipatam	0.37"
Colombo	0.13"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 23.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 23.6.31 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.06" J. J. Hospital 0.38".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 2.75" Fort 3.19" J. J. Hospital 3.89".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 12.26" Fort 14.57" J. J. Hospital 11.92".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 22.36" Fort 24.90" J. J. Hospital 18.47".

"This Is To Seek Vengeance, Not Justice"

—:o:—

POLICE PARTY PROTECTED BY ACCUSED.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS TO JURY IN CHIRNER CASE.

"Never in my experience of criminal trials have I listened to the address of the Public Prosecutor which suffers from such a serious dereliction of duty as in this case. The Public Prosecutor has only summarised for the information of the Jury the evidence of the witnesses given in their examination-in-chief. It was his duty to bring to the notice of the jury the contradictions and inconsistencies in the testimony of the witnesses. The Public Prosecutor does not merely represent the complaint but he represents the Crown which seeks justice and not vengence. To pass over discrepancies in the evidence is to seek vengence and not justice." In these words Dr. Ambedkar, one of the Defence Counsel in the Chirner Shooting Case opened his address to the Jury when the case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Tuesday.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the Public Prosecutor had not only passed over glaring inconsistencies in the prosecution evidence but had not even referred to the fact that the accused in this case was entitled to the benefit of doubt. The principle of the benefit of doubt was a most sacred principle and the Public Prosecutor should have placed this prominently before the jury.

"HAMMERING" THE POLICE

The accused whom Counsel represented (Accused Nos. 8,9,10,and 11) were charged on two counts. The first was that they were members of an unlawful assembly and the second was that they conspired to commit various serious offences such as robbery, dacoity, theft, assault and murder On the first count the prosecution story was that on September 25, the fateful day on which these events occured at Chirnar the accused gathered in an assembly in the temple of Ram. It was alleged that these accused along with others were present at the Ram temple and that they took a responsible part in inculcating upon the minds of those present the doctrine that on that particular day they were to go to the jungle and "hammer" the police who came there for keeping "bandobust."

NO MAN WHO KNEW MARATHI.

In order to prove this allegation the prosecution had produced some 13 witnesses from different villages but only one solitary witness from the village of Chirnar proper. The Public Prosecutor had further relied on a Satyagraha Patrika issued in Panvel on September 17, 1930 under the caption "Lathi Raj etc." His comment was that this document showed that those who were responsible for carrying on forest satyagraha had on this particular day given up their creed of nonviolence and had taken to violent methods. Dr. Ambedkar submitted that no man gifted with common sense and no man who understood Marathi properly could put this construction on the document. What the Patrika did was to give a warning by saying that they on their part chose to be non-violent and would try their level best to maintain that spirit but let the authorities also be non-violent for it might not be possible for everyone to carry on satyagraha by strict non-violence. If the police resorted to violence and as a result violence broke out then the entire responsibility of the disturbances would rest on the police. Counsel repudiated the construction that was put upon this document by the prosecution.

"INCONSISTENCIES."

Proceeding Counsel said that inorder to show that the doctrine of assaulting the police was actually preached in the Ram temple the prosecution had examined some witnesses. One of the witnesses deposed that he heard accused 1, 2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 say, "ignore the police if they apprehend you." Another witness attributed to the accused the statement "Officers were not listened to". Yet another witness was silent as to the exact words uttered. A forth witness attributed to some of the accused the statement "Overawe the police if they interfere. "Hammer the police" "Don't let them go" were the depositions of other witnesses. Counsel submitted that the depositions of the witnesses varied from the mildest expression of "ignore the police" to the strongest expression of "Hammer the police". Why should there be this variety and this want of uniformity in these statements? asked Counsel. These inconsistencies carried no conviction and should not be believed by the jury.

PEOPLE SUBMITTED PASSIVELY.

Counsel then referred to the incidents which took place on the Maidan and over the hill. According to the prosecution there were over 5000 people assembled on the Maidan out of whom over a thousand had gone up the hill for satyagraha. The police party headed by Inspector Patil that went up the hill consisted of about 14 men in all. These 14 persons were surrounded by a crowd of a thousand or two and the crowd according to the prosecution was ingrained with the notion of assaulting the police on the slightest provocation or interference. This police party of 14 souls arrested 17 men one after the other Inspector Patil according to the story of the prosecution itself assaulted, or at any rate, slapped one man. If people wanted only interference from the police and if they were only waiting for an excuse to start trouble there was abundance of it. But what did the people do? They submitted to arrest without resistence, they gave their names without protest, they delivered their scythes and bicycles without murmur, they consented to be handcuffed and they put up with slaps without any attempt at retaliation. Did the jury expect this conduct from the people who had been told at the Ram Temple that on the slightest interference the police must be hammered? asked Counsel,

"INSULT TO BE HANDCUFFED."

Continuing Counsel referred to the deposition of a witness that when Inspector Patil slapped a man the news went down the hill. On hearing this a large body of men came over the hill and the prosecution alleged that these men were in a menacing mood. But what was the behaviour of this crowd? Did they demand an explanation from Inspector Patil as to why he assaulted a satyagrahi? No. They saw that their own men were handcuffed and they made a protest. It was perfectly legitimate for the crowd to say "take off the handcuffs." It was perfectly possible that men may be conscious of their honour and resent being handcuffed. Counsel illustrated this point by saying that while he was a student of the Indian University he did not mind supervisors in an examination hall. But when he went to America he noticed that the students of the Columbia University would never tolerate the presence of a supervisor in an examination hall. They all thought that they were honourable men and nobody should suspect their honesty. Similarly some persons may consider it an insult to be handcuffed.

PROTECTING THE POLICE.

According to the prosecution the crowd demanded the immediate removal of the handcuffs. But did Inspector Patil comply with the request? He gave excuses that unless the panchnamas were prepared he would not remove handcuffs. The crowd is then told by the mamlatdar to be quiet and calm. How does the crowd which was alleged to be in a menacing mood respond? The crowd dwindles down. Only a few remain on the hill. Counsel submitted that this attitude of the crowd was not consistent with the allegation of the prosecution that the people were saturated with animus towards police officials. Another circumstance which was in favour of the accused was that while the police party were descending the hill the people formed a cordon and some of the accused were actually in the cordon. Inspector Patil himself had admitted that the cordon was formed to give protection to the police party. The action of the accused in joining the cordon was a most crucial point. It was an outward register of the inward mentality of these people. It showed what their feelings were towards the police at the time. Did the jury think that the men who joined cordon and tried to give protection to the police braving the uproar and commotion of the crowd entertained inimical feelings towards the police. Some of the accused go further, they give shelter to Inspector Patil and Ranger Alekar, feed and nurse them. On these facts Counsel characterised prosecution allegations as preposterous and wholly false.

At this stage the court adjourned till Wednesday.

HOSE PIPES MISSING FROM DOCKS

Clue From Ex-Port Trust Officials

MERCHANTS SENTENCED TO PAY FINE.

"In public interest, this matter should be enquired into by the Bombay Port Trust authorities." With these remarks, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced on Tuesday Ismail Ibrahim and Gani Vali, two Bohra merchants, to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600 each respectively or in default to suffer six months rigorous imprisonment each.

The accused were charged with theft of hose pipes valued at Rs. 500. The facts of the case briefly are, that Messrs. Motabhai and Co. of Bombay sent an order to England for a quantity of hose pipes. The consignment arrived in Bombay in October last. When Messrs. Motabhai and Co. sent their Clearing Agent to the docks to take delivery of the goods the hose pipes were found missing. When a complaint was made to the Bombay Port Trust, they replied that the hose pipes might have been landed by mistake somewhere else as they were not in Bombay docks.

CLUE BY EX-PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

After some time on certain information received from Mr. Dorabji Rustomji Bulsara, a retired official of the Bombay Port Trust, the two accused were arrested and the missing hose pipes were recovered by the police.

The first accused pleaded guilty while the second accused pleaded not guilty. In their statements, however, the accused stated that one Jehangir Badekhan, Manager of No. 9 shed, Alexandra Dock, had asked them to remove the hose pipes as unclaimed property and they paid Rs. 50 to one Merwanji, a Port Trust Supervisor and Rs. 12 to the Gate Keeper to take goods out of the Dock. His Worship sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 600 respectively passing the above remarks.

INDIAN VILLAGE CONDITIONS.

Exhibition Of Charts At Students' Brotherhood Hall.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Brojendranath Bhadra of the Deshbandhu Village Re-organisation Committee, who has specially come from Calcutta, will exhibit charts giving valuable statistics and information regarding economic exploitation of India, Indian rural conditions, Indian social problems, education, etc., at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. The charts will be open on exhibition on Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th insts. between 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.

A lantern lecture showing slides on the same subjects will be shown at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Friday, the 26th inst. at 6 p.m. where all are invited to be present.

3 Sepoys Knocked Down By Tramcar While Taking A Salute

Three army sepoys met with a serious accident near Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday noon. They were removed to the hospital for treatment. It appeared a party of 12 sepoys were coming from Colaba Barrack when near Bombay Gymkhana on the Esplanade Road they suddenly stood to take salute along with other sepoys who were having a drill on the maidan. A tram car which was running full speed at the time knocked down three sepoys who were standing on the line. The injured sepoys were removed immediately to the hospital.

BENGAL CONGRESS ELECTION DISPUTES.

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad, has issued the following statement:—

"Telegrams and letters containing complaints in regard to Congress elections in Bengal continue to be sent to the President of the Congress upto to-day. The Working Committee has authorised Syt. M. S. Aney personally to dispose of all matters referred to Him in regard to election disputes in Bengal. All Congress Committees and other persons concerned in Bengal are requested to communicate, directly with Syt. M. S. Aney in regard to any complaints they may have to make about election matters. It will serve no purpose if they continue to send direct complaints to the President or the Office of the All-India Congress Committee"—A. P.

TRANSFER APPLICATION REJECTED

The Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy discharged the rule on Tuesday, observing that their lordships did not see any necessity to go into the details of the several grounds put forward on behalf of the petitioners and the respondent for and against the transfer of the case from the sub-divisional magistrate at Broach to any Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, in a transfer application filed by Messrs. Dawood Maganbhai Narsi, Harshadlal Ishvarlal Munim and Mrs. Hasumati Vaikunthlal Munim. In the complaint filed at Broach on May 9, the first petitioner is charged with enticing away a married woman Hasumati (the third petitioner) and the second petitioner with abetment.

Mr. M. C. Chagla appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. G. N. Thakor, instructed by Mr. H. D. Thakor, for the respondent.

GROUNDS FOR TRANSFER

Counsel for the petitioners stated that there were the following four important grounds on which the transfer of the case was pressed:—

(1) balance of convenience at Bombay was in favour of the petitioners.

(2) the case at Broach was given a communal tinge.

(3) there was no legal assistance forthcoming at Broach to the entire satisfaction of the petitioners.

(4) the strange conduct of the complainant (respondent) in changing all of a sudden the forum from Bombay to a far-away place at Broach.

Counsel further argued that the respondent as well as the petitioners (accused) were in Bombay, and eight out of 13 witnesses also belonged to Bombay. Moreover on April 23, eleven days prior to the Broach complaint, a criminal complaint was filed at the Girgaum Police Court in Bombay on identical facts. In Bombay the third petitioner was charged with kidnapping two minor children, and the others with abetment. Further no mention was made of the Bombay complaint in the complaint at Broach.

Proceeding, Counsel said that it had been stated on oath that the lives of the petitioners were in danger at Broach, and as the case was given a communal tinge the petitioners had to seek police protection. "Bad characters have been engaged to harrass me" said Hasumati in an affidavit. No legal assistance was forthcoming at Broach, though three pleaders out of more than hundred had made affidavits that they were prepared to accept the brief.

Counsel for the respondent argued that there were three Mahomedan pleaders at Broach of whom one was a Khan Bahadur. There was also a Parsi pleader named Mr. Alamshah, a well-known Criminal Lawyer of long standing.

EXTRACT FROM AFFIDAVIT READ

Proceeding Counsel read out a portion from the affidavit of the father, wherein it is stated: 'My daughter Hasumati came to Broach at my place on the night of March 30 with her two minor children from Bombay with the consent of her husband the respondent. On April 6, Harshadlal, the second petitioner, came to my place from Bombay and it was represented to me that they wanted to go to Nasik, where the said respondent was then staying. They obtained Rs. 25 and some ornaments from me by fraudulent misrepresentation. The deponent apprehends that the object of the petitioners in asking for the transfer of the case and making allegations against the Court and the respondent is to prejudice the respondent and prolong this litigation with a view to render reconciliation between the respondent and Hasumati impossible." The "conspiracy" was therefore hatched at Broach. The respondent remained under an impression that his wife and children were at Broach. The complaint of kidnapping was made in Bombay, because the husband was not allowed to have an access to his wife and children, and further "your wife has converted to Islam, are you willing to turn a Mahomedan or not?" were the words addressed ingenuously to the respondent in a notice served upon him.

Concluding Counsel said that the matter of Jurisdiction was not the issue before the High Court.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships discharged the rule for the reasons stated above.

VADAPALLI RIOTING CASE.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, June 23.

In the Vadapalli Rioting Case, the Assistant Magistrate, East Godavery, committed 25 accused under Section 143, I.P.C., to Sessions. The accused were removed to the Central Jail.

PUBLIC OPINION
(An English Monthly)
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BHUSAWAL TRUNK MURDER CASE.

Prosecution And Defence Addresses.

Counsel for the Crown and the defence addressed the gentlemen of the jury on Tuesday, at the resumed hearing of the Bhusaval Trunk Murder Case, in which Haji Abubaker Taher Mahomed (39), a hosiery merchant and Narsingrao Mangayya (25), a Madrasi employee of the first accused, stand charged with robbery and murder of Nemchand Chhaganlal, a diamond broker, and with causing the disappearance of evidence of murder respectively, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The Court-room was fully packed including the gallery, throughout the day, as the visitors were eagerly waiting for the verdict of the jury. But they were disappointed, as counsel for the defence could not conclude the address, before the Court rose for the day.

DIAMONDS AND DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. V.F. Taraporewalla, the Acting Advocate-General, in the course of his address to the jury said that on the information of the cousin of the deceased, Machhiwala was arrested, but as a 'prima facie' case was not made out against him, he was discharged by the Lower Court. On December 5, 1930, Umar Haji made a statement to the police, as a result of which the first accused was arrested on December 18, 1930. During the search of his house, a revolver and some blank cartridges were found. It had been led by circumstantial evidence that the first accused was in financial difficulties at the time of the incident. He had called several diamond brokers on the morning of the incident. Sixty-eight diamonds given to Haji Ahmed by first accused for preparing a neck lace and 236 given subsequently for sale, must have been recovered from the deceased, to whom various diamond brokers had given on approval on or before the day of the incident. A question was raised why Haji Umar informed the police about the murder after eleven months, but that witness had made the point clear that the attitude of the first accused was growing more and more threatening since the day of the incident.

'STRANGE AND UNBELIEVABLE'

Mr. Frank Oliviera, counsel for the first accused, in the course of his address to the jury, pointed out that it was not proved that the deceased had gone to the residence of the first accused on the day of the incident. Further it was strange that a man would keep an old revolver without license, when he had a new one with a license. Nobody would believe that a man could be shot in a small room within close distance and without the knowledge of the congested neighbourhood. The documentary evidence did not show that a large trunk was bought in exchange for a small one. The point in carrying the trunk packed with a death body, to Mahim had no meaning, as the danger would be very great, while passing through several police haunts. It was shown by prosecution evidence that the trunk was placed in the Nagpur Express as the Poona Express was leaving Victoria Terminus later, but the latter's departure was scheduled to be earlier by fifteen minutes in the Railway Timetable.

Mr. Oliviera had not concluded his address, when the Court rose for the day.

Conciliation Committee For Bombay.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of forming a Conciliation Committee to guard against communal troubles in Bombay will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

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Questions & Answers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1931.

SINISTER INFLUENCES.

There will be keen regret throughout the country that the negotiations between the two sections of the Muslims community have broken down. And no one will regret this more than Dr. Ansari who, ever since he was released from jail in January last, has been hard at work in bringing about a happy settlement. Those who know the inner history of these protracted negotiations know that he has allowed himself no rest and has displayed rare patience, in the face of the most insolent and irritating rebuffs, in continuing these negotiations in the hope of their bearing fruit, even when everyone else had lost all hope. He worked, as few men have ever worked, for an honourable and abiding settlement but he had to contend not against arguments, not against Reason, but against forces which, exploiting Gandhiji's declaration that he would not go to the Round Table Conference without a Hindu-Muslim Settlement, were determined to prevent such a settlement with a view to weaken India's hands at the Round Table Conference. Dr. Ansari does not exaggerate when he characterises these forces as sinister influences. He says: "Here we found that the Simla atmosphere, for obvious reasons, was very inauspicious for any compromise. Our apprehensions have, alas, turned out to be only too true. The unfortunate Simla surroundings and influences, now too well-known to the public to require specific mention, proved too strong for the forces working for unity and all efforts to find a formula that would unite the two parties were set at naught." The Anglo-Indian press, for obvious reasons, is trying to throw the blame for the breakdown on Dr. Ansari and his party. But it is not necessary to point out how futile and mischievous this effort is. We shall only ask the public to read Dr. Ansari's unvarnished history of the negotiations and we have no doubt a study of this history will convince them that Dr. Ansari and his party were prepared to go to the utmost limit, consistent with their principles, in order to secure an honourable settlement. We shall deal with this aspect of the negotiations on another occasion. Meanwhile, we are revealing no secret when we point out to those critics who throw the responsibility of the breakdown on Dr. Ansari and his party, that the latter were prepared, for the sake of unity and much against their own judgment, to accept with slight modification, most of the fourteen points of the All-Parties Muslim Conference and, as Dr. Ansari's statement shows, even separate electorates in some form and for some period. But the other party was not prepared to yield anything. And the other party party was adamant not because many of its leaders felt the interests of the community demanded such an attitude on their part, but because "sinister influences" were at work. This is clear from the following significant passage in Dr. Ansari's statement:—"We have been informed to-day that, in spite of the influence of some of its most important members being thrown into the scale of peace, the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference has rejected all the proposals of a compromise. We have done our best and gone to the utmost limit to meet the gentlemen holding views different from ours, and if our efforts have failed it is not for want of earnest desire on our part to have an honourable compromise." Reactionary forces have triumphed for the moment in keeping the Muslims apparently divided. But we have no doubt the triumph will be a Pyrrhic one and very soon the Muslim community will assert itself, denounce those who are misrepresenting it and insist on a compromise on the lines suggested by the Nationalist Muslims.

TRIBUTES TO BOYCOTT.

It appears from the interpellations in the House of Commons that the boycott in India continues to exercise the minds of British politicians, especially those who still think it possible to dictate to this country. Somebody in the House was bold enough to ask —or did he suffer from the inferiority complex?— if the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the boycott was not a breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. A straightforward reply for Mr. Benn to give was that so far as he could see there was not the least breach of the Agreement in the resolution. But great are the cares and responsibilities of office. So he shuffled and replied that the Government of India was "investigating into the significance" of the resolution. It will, of course, be some time before the investigation will conclude, as it necessarily involves some hard philological research. Whatever may be the results of the investigation, one thing is clear as day-light, that neither the Government of India, nor his Majesty's Government nor both will be able to slacken by one jot or title the Congress boycott of foreign cloth. But, as the Government of India is engaged in an investigation into the subject and as the "Statesman" has gone so far as to declare that the Working Committee's resolution is both illegal and against the Delhi Pact, we too would examine the resolution a little, if only for its academic interest.

The resolution in question runs as follows: "The Working Committee disapproves of the policy of Congress organisations issuing certificates to shops dealing in cloth, except those dealing exclusively in Khaddar, and the Committee advises those organisations which have already issued such certificates to withdraw them. The Working Committee has noted with regret that some Congress organisations have infringed the directions issued by it in regard to the boycott of foreign cloth by permitting the sale of existing stock of foreign cloth for certain periods. The Committee calls upon those organisations immediately to cancel all such arrangements as they are against the declared policy of the Congress—namely, complete prohibition both of the sale in India of existing stocks and of the importation of any further stocks. In the event of any infringement of the directions of the Committee in regard to the programme of boycott of foreign cloth, the President of the Congress is authorised to take disciplinary action against such committee or individual as the case may be."

This resolution only restates the Congress policy of the boycott of foreign cloth and a vital detail of that policy, that no Congress organisation shall permit, i.e., authorise the sale of such cloth even from old stock for any length of time. How such a resolution can by any stretch of imagination be interpreted to be a breach of the Delhi Pact, which expressly permits the boycott of foreign cloth, passes one's understanding. Yet the "Statesman" regards it as a "clear violation" of the Pact and even "a legal offence," and makes itself ridiculous by adding: "If a self-governing Dominion of India were to make such a declaration of policy, it would be regarded as an international offence. The Consuls of half-a-dozen Powers would be found to remonstrate at the Foreign Office next morning; and if it were persisted in, foreign nations would certainly withdraw their representatives from such an unfriendly and uncivilised country." It is strange that few other Anglo-Indian papers have taken such a grave view of the moral, legal and international offence of the Congress Working Committee. We shall say more about this topic, if necessary, after the results of the Government of India's investigations into the significance of the Committee's resolution shall have been disclosed to the world. We note from Mr. Benn's reply to another question that the investigation is not confined to the resolution, but also includes the examination of the draft pledge given to the Congress by merchants not to deal in foreign piecegoods. We shall patiently await the results of this comprehensive investigation. Meanwhile, we would once again point out that all these Britishers' fulminations against the boycott only prove the sovereign value of that programme in peace and war, economic as well as political.

THE WAY OUT.

At Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the question of abolishing the Encroachment Department, a resolution for which purpose had been moved by Dr. Choksey at a previous meeting, was shelved by the Corporation accepting the amendment of Dr. Colacco that the matter should be referred to the Works Committee and pending a report from that body the activities of the Encroachment Department should cease. This amendment was preferred by the House to the one moved by Mr. Nariman, who wanted the Works Committee to find a solution to the problem of dealing with the hawkers. The public impression is that the Encroachment Department deserved the storm of criticism levelled against it recently because of the crudity of its methods. The way out of the difficulty should be for the Corporation to insist upon a number of places abutting upon busy thoroughfares in the city being reserved for the hawkers, who should not be allowed to ply where there is traffic congestion. There is need for their existence and the Corporation makes money out of them by issuing licenses. To leave them to police attentions, as the Municipal Commissioner advises the Corporation to do, on the ground that the Encroachment Department is poorly manned and the Corporation has no prompt legal remedies, is a counsel of despair. The police methods will be summary and Honorary Magistrates have been known, in some cases, to have shown curious ideas about fitting the punishment to the crime, and sentenced a poor hawker to pay a fine many times higher than what he may be expected to earn during a whole month. The public desire is not to suppress hawking by inviting the application of coercive measures, but to secure a solution of the problem which will obtain for a class of poor people a chance of plying their humble trade, without becoming an obstacle to traffic. The public has a civic duty to perform in withholding patronage to them at places, where their presence is an encumbrance, but the Corporation's duty lies in providing for them reasonable opportunity to obtain a livelihood.

PERTINENT ADVICE

We have had occasion recently to draw the attention of the Railway Board to the vexatious and unjust manner in which retrenchment is being effected on various State railways. The men whose wages border on the starvation line are under this system the first to be "axed", while those at the top remain unaffected. In a memorandum to the Railway Board Mr. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, offers some pertinent advice, the acceptance of which by the Railway Board will certainly alleviate the hardship of the humbler folk threatened with dismissal from railway service. He says: "What the Federation submits is that there should be no compulsory discharge on the ground of reduction of establishment. Instead of partial adverse measures solely affecting a section of employees, the management should be satisfied by earning the savings on the surplus staff by direct deduction out of the earnings of all employees, whose wages reduced thereby would not fall below the poverty line, on a sliding scale basis." This is a reasonable suggestion but its acceptance means that salaries must be reduced 'pro rata' from the top. Yet, if the Simla authorities do not desire the impression to spread that they are out to hit the employees on the "poverty line," they have no option but to accept it.

WANTED ADEQUATE INQUIRY

The various allegations regarding the conduct of the Municipal Fire Brigade in dealing with the Dhabu Street fire outbreak on May 1, will be subject to investigation at the hands of the Works Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which, we understand, begins its labours to-day. It is the duty of all persons interested in the matter to assist the Committee's work by giving evidence before it. The Committee has already before it the statement of the Municipal Commissioner as a result of departmental inquiry into the matter. This inquiry, residents of the locality complain, was held in a perfunctory manner. Their grievance is that no public notice was given by the Municipal Executive that the inquiry would be held on a particular day or at a particular place and that this resulted in only a small number of people being available to give evidence. They have an opportunity now to ventilate their grievances and we hope the inquiry will be thorough and adequate.

Trifles

Every ointment has a fly. The Hoover Moratorium is no exception. Indeed, the fly in this case is positively dangerous. For, I find that, as one result of it "a wave of bullish optimism has been produced in the Far Eastern markets".

There is, however, a consolation accompanying the avalanche. Unemployment among the world's "Toreadors" is bound to diminish.

* * * * *

"The average woman spends from one-sixth to one-eighth of her life in shopping of some kind or another"—A. H. Williams.

And about six—or eight?—times of the husband's life-insurance.

* * * * *

I sat scrutinising for hours the official list of delegates and substitute delegates who are to represent India at the League of Nations.

The regrettable conclusion is irresistible that I have again been ignored.

And what have I left undone to deserve the honour?

* * * * *

Having got tired of hearing too much of "depressing things wherever, we go," the 'Times of India' welcomes the proposed Moratorium with a deep sigh of relief.

It says: "There seem to be two very serious subjects of conversation in Bombay at the present moment. One is the economic crisis and the other is the 'Young Europeans'".

Can it be that our contemporary is adding to its happy sighs, a sad one for some Young Hoover?

* * * * *

Says "Liberty": "There was a time when the lure of India's wealth brought to her shores adventurers and free-booters from all over the globe. India to-day is the poorest country in the world."

Which merely proves that India's wealth is not the only lure.

* * *

"Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail": "The full story is not yet known, but it seems that the Lucknow group have been adamant in pressing for joint electorates and have shown no anxiety or desire to discuss any other formula."

In the Scrutatorial Dictionary "Immediate" and "Automatic" are put down as synonymous terms.

* * * * *

Apropos of Doctor Ansari's reference to "Simla surroundings and influences", I heartily endorse the demand of the "Evening News of India" that the Doctor, who 'dares tell'—I hope Doctor Jivraj Mehta, the President of the Medical Association will also take disciplinary action—"must be compelled either to substantiate his charges or withdraw them unconditionally."

And I do hope our contemporary will do its friendly best to persuade the victims to come out, give the lie direct to Doctor Ansari and —demand reparation.

A CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

WILL IT REDUCE COST OF LITIGATION?

(BY K. M. MUNSHI.)

The proposal for the establishment of a Civil Court in Bombay has been a recurring feature for the past many years. We in the High Court are familiar with this recurrent phenomenon and no one is likely to be surprised at its definite appearance in the shape of a Bill before the Bombay Legislative Council. Arguments, for and against it, have been examined on numerous occasions by competent authorities. More than one Chief Justice have set their faces against it, the Bombay Bar has opposed it uniformly, and the other lawyers in the City have welcomed it. The reason for such persistent recurrence of the proposal is very simple. There is a feeling among laymen, that, if a Civil Court is established, it will mean cheaper justice to the public than what obtains at present in the High Court; and among lawyers, who have not the good fortune of practising on the Original Side, and among Government officials, there has been an irrepressible jealousy of the leading practitioners in the High Court who are supposed to make fabulous fortunes.

IMAGINARY DATA

I have not the least doubt that the feeling of the layman in this matter is based on purely imaginary data. So long as the present system of administering justice prevails, no one can ever obtain justice cheaply. The whole of modern civilization is based on money; and British justice, one of its typical products, can only be administered by a complicated machinery which will work only by that eternal lubricant-money. It is, therefore, absurd to expect that justice will ever be cheap unless the fundamental aspects of the civilization are re-valued.

But this proposal, in order to be condemned, need not be judged by higher ethical or cultural values. The Civil Court is not going to be a cheaper machinery for the litigant than the High Court. Firstly, the large number of suits under Rs. 5000, which are decided "ex-parte" in the High Court, will have to bear the 7½ per cent Court fee and the 3 per cent lawyer's fee in the Civil Court. An "ex-parte" summary suit for Rs. 5000 in the High Court costs to-day about Rs. 200; an "ex-parte" short cause for a similar amount costs about Rs. 350. But a suit in the proposed Civil Court for the same amount would have to bear the burden of Rs. 375 as Court fees and Rs. 250 as pleader's fees in addition to other miscellaneous costs. A large volume of litigation in the High Court is of this nature and the burden on the public in this respect will increase.

NOT LESS COSTLY

In ordinary contested matters, we have to consider the matter from a different aspect. Appeals are to-day, in very few cases under Rs. 5000 decided by the High Court. In the High Court, the ability and the training of the Bench and the Bar inspire a confidence which the Bench and the Bar of the Civil Court can never inspire, and from many of the contested cases in the Civil Court, an appeal is sure to be filed to the High Court. Thus, a contested suit in the proposed Civil Court, will have to bear two sets of costs. In a contested case for Rs. 5000 between the two sides the following costs will have to be incurred:—

Rs.	
375	Court fees for the plaint.
375	Court fees for the appeal.
250	Pleader's fees on both
250	sides in the Civil Court.
250	Fees in the appeal Court.
250	Fees in the appeal Court.
500	Sundry expenses.
2,250.	

The estimate is on the footing that the pleaders will only take the minimum fee prescribed by law which they generally do not; and the sundry expenses are kept at a bare minimum. The taxed costs of an ordinary contested long cause in the High Court, on both sides approximate about Rs. 1500 i.e., Rs. 800 for the Plaintiff, Rs. 700 for the Defendants. And the burden to the litigant, in this class of cases, will increase.

INDIRECT TAX

In cases of extraordinary length or intricacy the costs will also

(Continued on page 7)

LEGAL HARDSHIPS OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

—:o:—

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS

(By SYED MUNAWAR, M.L.C.,
General Secretary, National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay).

In this article I shall endeavour to prove from my close acquaintance with the working conditions and of life of Indian seamen, as also by reference to the law relating to Indian seamen and to the British Merchant Shipping Act, the disabilities and hardships which they suffer from the Indian law which is supposed to be drafted on the model of the British Act. Indian seamen whose average wage (all ratings considered) is less than a third of that of a European seaman and whose vitality is low in consequence of longer hours of work and still poorer amenities of life on board and ashore than what has fallen to the lot of seamen of any other civilized country in the world, have been labouring under legal difficulties of a serious character. Excepting their Unions whose number and strength afford a vast room for improvement, very few public bodies or individuals have ever interested themselves with the problems peculiar to Indian seamen, with the result that their plight instead of evoking pity has met with apathy from those who are better circumstanced and even from those who have acquired wealth from the labours of these unfortunate workers! The prevalent illiteracy among them and their ignorance of the few rights and privileges that they do possess under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act are ruthlessly exploited by many who have any monetary dealings with them. There is again a bigger category of those who are either blissfully ignorant of their woes as well as their virtues or have perverse, uncharitable views about them.

COMPARISON WITH BRITISH ACT

Let us now examine the provisions of the Act governing the security of their wages, their registration and direct recruitment, their rations and the grant of compensation in lieu of shorter supply thereof, their working hours, occupation of their recess, their accommodation on board ships and cognate matters.

Firstly, corresponding to eight sections of the Indian Act, Sections 55 to 62, governing the rights of seamen in respect of their wages, there are nine Sections in the British Merchant Shipping Act, Sections 155 to 163 on the same subject. Except for Section 160 of the latter Act, which is totally missing from the provisions on the subject in the Indian Act, the other eight Sections in both acts exactly coincide with one another. Section 160 of the latter Act, to which there is no parallel in the Indian Act is one involving a very vital principle and it runs thus:—

"Where a seamen is by reason of illness incapable of performing his duty, and it is proved that the illness has been caused by his own wilful act or default, he shall not be entitled to wages for the time during which he is by reason of the illness incapable of performing his duty."

HARSH PROVISIONS

That is to say, if the illness is not due to his own act, but is the result of natural causes, he is entitled to wages for the period he has been so ill. If this section had found a place in the Indian Act hundreds of Indian seamen to-day would not have suffered enormous loss of their wages aggregating to several thousands of rupees. On the contrary, the disciplinary provision contained in Section 103 of the Indian Act which corresponds to Section 220 of the English Act inflicts a fine as well as a sentence of imprisonment, extending to twelve weeks, on the Indian seaman for refusal to proceed on a voyage without a reasonable cause; while even for refusal without any rea-

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Lloyd George Remembers 1922.

With the natural exception of France and Frechmen the Hoover offer of a "Moratorium" has been heartily welcomed on all sides. Statesmen and economists have almost been vying with one another to be the first with the praise. Of the contestants so far reported there are at least two whose contributions are a little amusing also. Mr. Lloyd George, we are assured, was delighted at the news. "If my suggestion made in 1922 for an all-round cancellation of the Inter-national debts had been followed, we would," he said, "not have had such a bad slump as now." Mr. Lloyd George was, it is obvious, deeply engrossed in his happy and yet regretful self-complacence. For, it did not occur to him that if only he had made a certain suggestion to himself—and had acted upon it—at Versailles in 1919, he would not have been put to the trouble of making any suggestion in 1922 and then fretting over its rejection for nine years.

Schuster's Tribute.

Nearer, or shall we say much farther from, "Home" is the pleasure expressed by Sir George Schuster, the British Finance Minister of India who would protect the present exchange value of the rupee even if it meant the ruin of India. According to him the announcement from America, where it means a good deal of interesting things, implies also a recognition on the part of America of a past mistake. Is it not extremely gratifying to find Sir George deprecating harmful obstinacy and being only too ready to bless every sign of courageous determination to part with it in others. Long live Sir George Schuster to emphasise that "it is easy to talk on those lines" and to admire the man "with effective power to act" for acting, provided, of course, he does not happen to be in charge of the "effective power" to play with India's Finance.

Princes Rally.

By attempting to torpedo the R. T. C. Federation scheme the Maharaja of Patiala seems to have practically isolated himself from the rest of the Princes. Apart from the big fact, promptly published by the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber, that the Chamber stands definitely committed to the principle of Federation, a number of individual Princes have found it necessary to dissociate themselves from the Patiala Ruler's views. Among the latest to do so are the Maharaja of Kashmir and the Maharaja of Mysore speaking through his Dewan. The former declares in his statement that there appears to be no solution to the Indian problem than that offered by Federation. Sir M. Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, referring to the Federal scheme in the State Legislative Council said emphatically that "the ship of Federation would start on its voyage whether some States like Patiala came into line or not." It may be presumed that the friends of Federation among the Princes have already realised the inevitable implications of Federation and its trend towards full-blooded democracy.

Findlay Shirras Again.

Principal Shirras, of the Gujrat College may be a profound scholar. But if, what is reported by our Ahmedabad correspondent is true, he is undoubtedly a man of prejudices that endure. He has been the hero of many a conflict between the duty of an Indian student as understood by Indians and his duty as laid down by a foreign Principal who cannot see why this country should resent her subjection to his own. It appears as though the cumulative result of his many contests—both before and during the Civil Disobedience movement—has been far from desirable. Rather than see the light, he seems to have insisted on growing more indifferent to it. Principal Shirras will doubtless regard it as a supreme virtue. But therein lies the unworthiness of Indians. Principal Shirras is too good for us. He should go where patriots are not fools enough to join movements for freedom.

Camouflage

Commenting upon the scheme outlined by General Sir Philip Chetwode at the Indian Sandhurst Committee for the Indianisation of a division of the Army, the military correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" says. "There can be no Indian commanding officers of units for at least another 23 years under the most favourable conditions, and no officers of the higher staff formations for another 30 years. And to Indianise completely the full division, from senior command to the junior officers, will take at least fifty years." Such a scheme of leisurely Indianisation might suit the British admirably but they cannot expect Indians to regard it as anything but a camouflage.

"Sinister Influence At Work In Simla"

—:o:—

WHY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MUSLIMS FAILED.

Dr. Ansari Throws Interesting Light.

BOTH SIDES ISSUE STATEMENTS

FIGHT OVER JOINT AND SEPARATE ELECTORATES

SIMLA, June 22.

The Nationalist Muslims have issued a statement over the signature of Dr. Ansari outlining the history of the negotiations from March till to-day when a deadlock was reached. The statement runs thus:—

Now that the negotiations between the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party and the All-India Muslim Conference have finally broken down, in fairness to ourselves and the public at large, I must under the authority of the Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Party, state briefly the several stages of the negotiations held soon after the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations, as also the position taken up by the parties during the course of the conversations, leaving aside the informal personal talks that took place at Delhi during the time of the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations and soon after on March 8 and 9, between Moulana Shaukat Ali and a few friends.

DELHI MEETING

A formal meeting of both parties as well of the representatives of Jamiat-ul-Ulama and the Muslim League was held on March 19 in Delhi.

After having discussed several disputed points at the meeting it was thought advisable to appoint a small sub-committee, including Sir Mohammed Shafi, Sir Mahommed Iqbal, Moulana Shaukat Ali and others. The sub-committee held a few meetings at which inter alia' it discussed the question of the electorate in all its bearings. Before any final decisions could be taken some of the members representing all parties of the Muslim Conference left Delhi without notice and the committee had to disperse without achieving any tangible results.

Subsequently, however, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, at the suggestion and request of a few friends representing various schools of political thought among the Muslims, tried to bring the two parties together with a view to finding a formula that would remove the differences that divided the Muslims into two camps, and with that object invited Sir Mahommed Shafi, Sir Mahommed Iqbal, Moulana Shaukat Ali and Nawab Ismail Khan of the All-India Muslim Conference and Mr. Sherwani, Choudhri Khaliquzzaman and myself on behalf of the Nationalist Muslim party to Bhopal on May 10 and 11 in a joint meeting held at Bhopal.

SHAFI'S PROPOSAL

The following formulae were placed for consideration of the Nationalist party by Sir Mahommed Shafi on behalf of his colleagues:—

(a) Joint electorates to be introduced at the end of ten years with adult suffrage, provided that if the majority of the Muslim members in any Legislature Federal or Provincial, agree to accept the Joint Electorates at any time before the expiry of ten years, separate electorates will be abolished or

(b) The first election under the new consstitution to be on the basis of separate electorates and a referendum on the question of a joint versus separate electorates at the beginning of the fifth year of the first Legislature.

NATIOANLIST FORMULA.

Similarly on behalf of my colleagues I placed the following formula for the consideration of those representing the All-India Muslim Conference:—

(a) Joint electorates to be adopted for the first ten years, on the expiry of which period a referendum should be held on the question of electorates.

(b) In the first Legislature 50 per cent of the Muslim members to be elected by the joint electorate and 50 per cent. by the separate electorates: in the second Legislature, two-thirds to be elected by joint, and one-third by separate electorates and thereafter a joint electorate and an adult suffrage.

The following formula also came up for discussion before the meeting as an amendment to the above.

In the first Legislature two-thirds of the members to be elected by separate and one-third by joint electorates, 50-50 for the second Legislature, and joint electorates and adult suffrage thereafter.

Separate electorates for the first five years and a referendum at the beginning of the ninth year to obtain the community's verdict on the two schemes or two-third representatives to be chosen by the separate and one-third by the joint electorate, and a referendum at the beginning of the fifth year.

Moulana Shaukat Ali suggested the following proposition: When joint electorates are introduced, whether in whole or in part, Moulana Mahomed Ali's formula should be accepted for the first twenty years.

WHAT HAPPENED AT BHOPAL

After these various formulae were discussed at a meeting in Bhopal, the two parties dispersed to place each other's formulae before their respective committees, in order to ascertain their views and get their formal authority to continue the negotiations and, if possible, come to a settlement from the atmosphere which prevailed at Bhopal.

It appeared that the settlement was posssible between the two parties and hopes were raised that the gulf that divided the Muslims into two contending groups would be bridged.

To our great surprise we found when we met at Delhi on May 29 that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference did not only throw out all the proposals made by myself on behalf of my colleagues, and other proposals that had come under discussion, but withdrew even the proposals put forward by Sir Mahomed Shafi, on behalf of his colleagues before these proposals could even be discussed by the Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party, and instead, suggested a totally new formula.

It ran as follows:—

The first election under the new constitution to be held on the basis of separate electorates, and if before the expiry of the life of any Legislature, a majority of the Muslim elected members of that Legislature demanded that a referendum be taken on the question of joint versus separate electorates or if 10 p.c. of the electors on the Muslim electoral roll of any province so desire, a referendum shall be taken on that question.

The Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party on the other hand, after considering the different, formulae, gave its representatives powers for a compromise as would appear from the following resolution:—

"The Working Committee of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party considered the report made by Dr. Ansari, Mr. Sherwani and Choudhri Khaliquzzaman of the conversations held at Bhopal on May 10 and 11, the formulae discussed there, and also the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-Parties Muslim Conference passed at its meeting held at Lahore on May 24.

"The Committee considers the resolution of the Working Committee of the All-Parties Muslim Conference unacceptable, inasmuch as it is inconsistent with the resolution of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party's Conference held at Lucknow and repugnant to the spirit which, in the opinion of the Nationalist Party, is essential in the interests of the country and community.

"The Committee regrets that the Working Committee of the All-Parties Muslim Conference has resiled from the position taken up by its representatives at the Bhopal Conference. The Working Committee authorises its delegation to the forthcoming Bhopal Conference to explore all avenues and arrive at such a settlement, as while keeping in view the true interests of the country and community, will bring about unity among Muslims."

"LOST ALL HOPES OF SETTLEMENT."

Though I had lost all hopes of a settlement after the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference at Lahore I did not consider it proper to drop the matter at that stage. I therefore decided to go to Bhopal along with other colleagues for the meeting on June 5.

When I reached Bhopal I found that the Conference had been postponed owing to the dates being found inconvenient by Sir Mohammed Shafi and Sir Mohamed Iqbal, even though they were originally fixed in consultation with them. However, during my stay at Bhopal Moulana Shaukat Ali arrived with Moulvi Shafi Dawoodi. There was no formal Conference, but advantage was taken of the presence of a few friends of each party to ascertain their views on the question. It was felt that the following formulae may be placed before the Working Committee of both parties:—

"For the first five years, separate electorates; after that a joint electorate with Moulana Mohammed Ali's formula. This formula, however, will be opened to Muslim members of any Legislature, to drop by sixty per cent. majority."

At a subsequent stage one more suggestion was made which runs as follows:—

"For the first ten years, separate electorates; after that joint electorates, unless the Muslim members of any Legislature by a two-thirds majority vote against the introduction of joint electorates."

"SINISTER INFLUENCES BEHIND THE SCENES."

It obviously could not consistently with our principles be considered by us, still I promised to place it before my Committee. The Working Committee of both parties were invited to meet at Simla to consider the various proposals on our arrival. Here we found that the Simla atmosphere, for obvious reasons, was very inauspicious for any compromise. Our apprehensions have, alas, turned out to be only too true. The unfortunate Simla surroundings and influences, now too well-known to the public to require specific mention, proved too strong for the forces working for unity and all efforts to find a formula that would unite the two parties were set at naught.

We have been informed to-day that, in spite of the influence of some of its most important members being thrown into the scale of peace, meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference has rejected all the proposals of a compromise. We have done our best and gone to the utmost limit to meet the gentlemen holding views different from ours, and if our efforts have failed it is not for want of earnest desire on our part to have an honourable compromise.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN DOWN

The negotiations have broken down, but I and my party cannot sufficiently express our gratitude for the earnest efforts made by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, in the cause of peace. We shall always remember the extreme patience which he showed in trying to understand the different positions and viewpoints of the parties, while keeping an attitude of strict neutrality. I have reasons to believe that, left to themselves, the decision of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference might probably have been different, but sinister influences working behind the scenes have brought the negotiations, so well begun, to an abrupt end.

MR. SAFEE DAUDI'S STATEMENT.

Moulvi Safee Daudi, (Secretary of the All-Muslim Parties Conference) has issued the following statement:—

"A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference was held in Simla on June 21 and 22. After two days' discussions the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Whereas the proposal formulated by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference on May 24 with a view to remove the differences relating to the method of election to the legislatures existing between the Muslim Conference and the Muslim Congressmen, has been rejected by the latter, and whereas no counter-proposal has been communicated to this committee by them, the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, regretfully resolves finally to close the conversation."

Since according to this resolution the conversations which began with the Bhopal Conference on May 10 and 11 at Bhopal have finally come to an end, I have been authorised by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference to place all the facts relating to these conversations before the public.

The Nawab of Bhopal invited the following gentlemen to Bhopal :—Moulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sherwani. Informal conversations continued there for two days. Various proposals to reconcile the opposing views on the question of electorates were put forward by the gentlemen present and it was decided that these proposals should be placed by the gentlemen taking part in the conversation before their respective organisation for discussion and decision.

THREE CONSIDERATIONS.

In accordance with this understanding, a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference was convened at Lahore and it met there on May 24 to consider the proposals made at the Bhopal Conference. It may be observed that the choice of the committee was determined by three considerations.

(1) That the proposals should be such as were not opposed to the resolution of the All-India Muslim Conference dated April 5.

(2) That it should be one which would likely be acceptable to the other side.

(3) That it should leave the final decision of the questions to the Muslims whose interests both sides profess to have in view. Consequently the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference unanimously adopted the following formula:—

"The electoral scheme under the new constitution should be framed on the basis of separate electorates, and if before the expiry of the life any legislature, a majority of the Muslim elected members of that legislature demand that a referendum be taken on the question of joint versus separate electorates, or if ten per cent. of the electors on the Muslim electoral roll of any province so desire, a referendum shall be taken on that question."

It is obvious that the above formula is not opposed to the conference resolution nor should Muslim Congressmen have found any difficulty in accepting it. In the absence of adult suffrage, on which alone their whole scheme of joint electorates is built up, it leave the ultimate decision of the question in the hands of the Muslims themselves.

A slight alteration was made in the resolution in order to bring it in conformity with the constitutional practice and usage. The formula was forwarded to the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal and also to Dr. Ansari by the secretary.

The secretary was informed later on that the formula of the Working Committee was not acceptable to the Muslim Congressmen. When the Working Committee met at Simla on June 21 this information was placed before the Committee, and it learnt with regret and surprise that its Lahore proposal was turned down by the Muslim Congressmen and they did not even inform the Committee which of the formulae if any, evolved at Bhopal was acceptable to them.

"AGREEMENT IMPOSSIBLE."

At this stage it was brought to the notice of the Working Committee by Moulana Shaukat Ali that on his inquiring from Nawab of Bhopal, whether the Muslim Nationalist Party had come to any conclusion, he was informed by the Nawab Saheb that the following two proposals had been discussed by them and that the first one was probably acceptable to them, but on Moulana Shaukat Ali's asking about the second he was informed that it too, would not be barred from discussion.

(1) For the first five years separate electorates after that joint electorates with Moulana Mahomed Ali's formula. It will however be open to the Muslim members of any legislature by a 60 per cent. majority to hasten joint electorates.

(2) For the first 10 years separate electorates, after that joint electorates, unless the Muslim members of any legislature by a two-thirds majority desire to have them earlier.

The Working Committee although not formally possessed of these proposals considered they were unable to agree to any of them—mainly because they introduced joint electorates and because they were inconsistent with the spirit of the resolution passed by the All-India Muslim Conference on April 5.

There being no other proposals, the Working Committee had regretfully to close the conversations begun at Bhopal in May last.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO. LTD.

Distribution Of Surplus Funds

BOMBAY, June 23.

The adjourned 40th Ordinary General Meeting of Alcock Ashdown and Co.. Ltd., was held in the office of the Company under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. S. Gillespie. After the notice was read the Chairman made the following speech:—

Gentlemen,

At the last meeting of the Company on the 28th April I moved the adoption of the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year to 31st December 1930. And amendment to the motion was then moved and carried, the amendment reading:—

"That the Directors' Report and Accounts be received but not adoption and that a Committee consisting of:—Messrs. B. N. Gamudia, A. D. Shroff, Bhaidas Maganlal, Chunilal B. Mehta, C. S. Minibeck and Jagmohandas Jekisondas Kapadia be appointed to look into them and to report and that the meeting be adjourned to Tuesday the 23rd of June 1931 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)"

I have been favoured with an advance copy of the Report of the Committee of Inspection and I understand that by this time copies of the final report are in your hands. The report is on interesting document full of helpful suggestions.

SURPLUS FUNDS.

There is one suggestion made by the Committee which the Board have already investigated and to which I am now in a position to give a definite reply. I refer to the question of distribution of surplus funds. I am pleased to say that the Board have agreed to the payment of a Bonus of Rs. 100 per share out of the Reserves of the Company. There are several technical difficulties in the way of an immediate payment but as soon as these have been overcome, a further meeting of the Company will be convened in order to obtain your sanction to this distribution.

Before putting before you the resolution for the adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet, I would take the opportunity of complimenting the Committee of Inspection on the thoroughness with which they have carried through the difficult task allotted them."

After this the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The motion for payment if dividend at the rate of 5 per cent was moved and passed.

On the motion for re-election of Mr. P. B. Aspinwall, the retiring Auditor, Mr. C. N. Mashruwala moved an amendment that Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. be appointed auditors in place of Mr. Aspinwall on the same remuneration. The amendment on being duly seconded was passed by an overwhelming majority. It was then proposed as a substantive proposition and was carried.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting came to an end.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee of Inspection will be published in to-morrow's issue of "The Chronicle".

Submarine "Nautilus"

LONDON, June 23.

Despite damage to the "Nautilus" during Atlantic crossing, Sir Hubert Wilkins last night declared that he was determined to carry on towards the Pole.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Sir Hubert Wilkins' submarine "Nautilus" towed by the United States cruiser "Wyoming" arrived off Crok Harbour on Monday morning.—B. O. W.

RECENT CAWNPORE DACOITY.

CAWNPORE, June 22.

It now transpires that the dacoity committed here on Saturday night was not the work of revolutionaries as suspected at the time. Five arrests have been effected and the police still pursue their investigations. It is stated that some goondas are involved.—A. P.

European Services & Provident Funds.

LONDON, June 22.

In the Commons, Col. Howard Bury asked whether Mr. Benn would give assurance that the European Services' contributions to the Provident Funds would be repaid at a rate of not less than one shilling six pence or, in the exchange value of the rupee be depreicated, the sums to the officers' credit would be credited to their accounts at the rate of 1/6 at the time, the rate is changed.

Mr. Benn replied that the question of safeguarding the interests of subscribers to the Provident Funds maintained by the Government of India was being carefully considered, and the method suggested by Col. Bury would be included among those being examined.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AMONGST BORSAD FARMERS AND WORKERS

Advises Them To Pay Land Revenue If They Can Afford To Do It.

EXHORTATION TO PATIDARS.

BORSAD, June 23.

Mahatma Gandhi met about 100 workers and farmers of villages in Borsad Taluka last night. Answering various questions put to him, he said that every one who could afford, should pay all dues, including past dues and Tagavi. By affording, he meant ability to pay without borrowing and without selling their belongings. He had, from the moment he entered Borsad, made it clear to the authorities and in his personal conversation with the Collector, that it was on that basis that he proposed to work and offer help and it was on that basis that the lists were prepared and payments made.

MAHATMA HAPPY

He was happy to see that all but Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 had been not paid, and he had been given an assurance that this sum also would be paid up in two or three days. There was now, therefore, no question of further calls upon them during the present year. He had, however, written to the Collector, asking him to furnish the names of those whom he might suspect of having withheld their correct position from him. He would be severely disappointed if he had been misled by any of the landholders.

HIS WARNING

He warned them and told them that if there were any whom they knew, they should bring their names to his notice and induce them to pay land revenue regarding village officers who were still awaiting reinstatements, he said that he was in correspondence with the authorities and hoped to have a satisfactory decision about them.

ADDRESS TO PATIDARS

Concluding, Mahatma Gandhi exhorted Patidars, who had taken prominent part in the struggle to get rid of untouchability and treat other backwards communities, such as Dharalas and Barias, as themselves.

Asked what they should do regarding their confiscated lands sold to third parties, Mahatma Gandhi said that he hoped still to secure all such lands, but if the so-called purchasers came to take possession no opposition shuld be offered them. If they were still in possession, they could till the land but they should realise that they ran the risk of having to lose labour and seed if they were called upon to give up possession, which they would have to do. Whilst no one should work on such land on behalf of behalf of purchasers, no molestation should be offered against those who wished to work.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving Bardoli to-day for Bombay.—A. P.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay writes:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine months, six months and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 23rd June 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 15,25,000, Rs. 22,75.000 and Rs. 1,70,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-9-3 received approximately 64 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 15,25,000, Rs. 22,75.000 and Rs. 1,62,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months' bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 4-14-10 and Rs. 5-9-4 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 24th June 1931 to Monday, the 29th June 1931 at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-0 per cent. respectively Intermediate nine, six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 17th June to 22nd June 1931 amounted to Rs. 2,75,000, Rs. 6,50,000 and Rs. 2,45,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine months', six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 30th June 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 3rd July 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

Remittances To British Treasury

(IN POUNDS STERLING).

Net transfer to British Treasury:—

From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve During the week ending the 20th June 1931 1,412,205; from 1st April to 20th June 1931 8,570,884 total transfers.

Total During the week ending the 20th June 1931 1,412,205; from 1st April to 20th June 1931 8,570,884.

Less—Salts of Sterling During the week ending the 20th June 1931 1,412,205; from 1st April to 20th June 1931 1,820,884.

Net remittances to Home Treasury During the week ending the 20th June 1931 nil; from 1st April to 20th June 1931 6,750,000.

GRAVE SITUATION IN BARABANKI

150 Kissans Arrested

CONGRESS SECRETARY IN CUSTODY.

LUCKNOW, June 23.

Agrarian situation in Barabanki is taking a serious turn. The number of arrests is increasing daily.

No less than 150 Kissans and workers are now in custody.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee has been arrested under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

Late Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar.

A public meeting organised by the local Hindu Sabha was held at Chinchpokly on Sunday last when a resolution expressing sorrow at the unexpected and untimely death of late Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and also expressing sypathy with his family in their sad bereivement was passed unanimously.

WHY PAY MORE TAX?

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Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinarystaff, however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Donot, therefore, hesitate to consult

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Income Tax Experts, 6, RavelinStreet, Sukhadvala Building fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 22580

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.
Moncalleri, Stanzani, Kobe.
British Gumer, Feathers, Abada.
Konderkerk, Baker. Rotterdam.

DEPARTURE.

June 23.
Clan Ogilvy, Brocklworth Okha.
June 24.
Chakla, Ramsay, Busrah.

LOADING.

June 22.
Steamer British Gunner for Abadan.
Steamer Konderkerk for Hamburg.

S.S. Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Moncalieri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. British Gunner:—The A. P. O. Coy's steamer British Gunner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Clan Ogilvy:—The J. F. Coy's steamer Clan Ogilvy, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Okha, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer, Chakla, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Konderkerk:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer, Konderkerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, June 23.

1 Dalgoma, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Mantua, London 27|6, M M & Co.
4 Moucalion, Trieste 23-6 L. T. and M. I.
5 Delhi Rotterdam, 25-6, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Himalaya, Trieste 23-6 L T & M.
9 Alipore, Japan, 1-7 M M & Co.
12. Cl. Ogilvy, Okha, 23-6, J. Finlay & Co.
15 Wartenfels Leith 25-6, L Edwards, Ltd.
16 Capodimonte, Genoa, 23-6, L. T. & M. I. S. N.
17 Khandalla, Durban 2-7 M. M. T. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

:o:

3 Chakla, P Gulf, 24-6, M M & Co.
4 Barsova, Busrah 26-6 M. M. & Co.
5 Jalprashini, Rangoon, 26-Scindia S N Co.
6 Toyohiko Maru, No. 2 Calcutta, 23-6, M. B. Kaisha, Ltd.
9 Jamnagar, Jamnagar 23-6, F. Naranji & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Howra, Rangoon, N. F. M. M. I Co.
C R Garada, Rangoon, 24-6, M M & Co.
K Vita P. Gulf 3-7 M M & Co.
M Dara N F N F T Morrisen & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 26-6-31 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 17-7-31 P &O S N Co.
Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 18-6-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Wellington 30-6-31 K N C.
Elysia, 13-7-31 G T Co.
Circassia 1-7-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Keith 3-7-31 J F Co.
Walton Hall 12-7-31, K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra 3-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Nippon 29-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Tenereffa 11-7-31 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Geirfels, 2-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels 23-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa 30-6-31 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE
Hilda 4-7-31, L T Co.
Fusiyama 11-7-331 L T Co.
Cracovia 1-7-31, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C|o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
Silveroeder, 28-6-31, Volkart Bros.
Steel Engineer 2-7-31, M M & Co.
C Canton 14-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
C Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Hakodate Maru 16-7-31 N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 2[illegible] O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 10-7-31, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 3-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF. Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 17-7-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 4-7-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 17-7-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Mantua 22-6-31 P. and O.S.N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Delhi 23-6-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels 25-6-31, L. Edward Ltd.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Konderberh N. F., L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR TRIESTIE.

Mondalier, 24-6-31 L. T. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore 1-7-31 P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, 1-7-31. M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova, 26-6-31 M. H. Co.

FOR CALICUT.

Jalarashini 28-6-31 S. S. N. Co.

FOR MADRAS.

Garada, 24-6-31 M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Mantua P & O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Delhi, L. Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Konderberh, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE
Moncalieri L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Alipore P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla M M and Co.
FOR MADRAS.
Garada, M M & Co.
FOR CALICUT
Jalarashmi S S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Chakla, M M & Co.
Varsova, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Irrawadi 22-6-31.
Varsova 22-6-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 23.

S.S. Mantua for London:—26 bales animal skin H. A. Aminoff; 5 bales animal skin Cox & Kings Ltd.; 31 bales animal skin U. Ebrahim & Co.; 15 bales animal skin K. Laibhai; 17 bales animal skin M. Sidick & Co.; 5 cases animal skin I. Faizulla; 10 cases bristles, 1 pkg. woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.; 6 bales woollen carpets I. Faizulla.

For Jaffa:—8 bales cotton yarn C. Pitambar.

S.S. Wartenfels for Antwerp:—368 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton Fly M. Chandulal & Co.

For Rotterdam:—300 cwt. Myrabollam P. Mathuradas & Co.

S.S. Delhi for Hamburg:—24 cwt. poppy seed S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Rotterdam:—24 cwt. poppy seeds S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 3960 cwt. joowari Ralli Bros.

S.S. Mancaleiri for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Glatz:—100 cwt. gum olibanum A. A. H. Manji and Co.

S.S. Alipore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw G. Dossa and Co.; 132 bales cotton raw C. Suleman and Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Kasawa agents K. Nixon & Co. from Liverpool:—53 cases cotton yarn; 38 cases cottons; 176 cases P. goods; 150 cases distemper; 118 cases machinery; 32 cases hammers; 107 cases whisky; 50 cases cisterns; 20 cases blood mixture; 30 cases lemon squesh; 185 cases E'ware; 525 cases china clay; 50 cases beer; 101 hos. empty tins; 2052 cases soap; 781 bdle steel circles; 303 bdle steel rivets; 200 bdle galvd. sheets; 32 tins dyes; 481 tins paint; 30 tins colour; 1012 tins chemicals; 2000 Drs. Sodd Asp.

From Manchester:—37 cases cotton yarn; 44 cases prints; 109 cases Flayes; 123 cases machinery; 300 cases axles; 30 cases disinfectant fluid.

From Swansea:—35.9 bdle tin plates; 1262 bdle steel sheets.

From New Port:—897 bdle tin plates; 146 bdle plates; 84 bdle steel bars; 357 bdle steel hoops; 300 bdle steel sheets.

From Port Said:—390 bales cotton; 625 tins asphalt.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd., from Nagoga.—157 cases boxes; 240 cases cotton shirtings; 180 cases parcllain ware; 27 cases glass ware.

From Osaka:—240 cases cotton shirting; 110 cases cotton shirting; 1220 cases glassware; 193 cases cotton yarn; 141 bdle pipe fittings; 200 tins lead; 172 tins coal tar; 37 bdle brass ware.

From Kobe:—188 cases rubber shoes; 41 cases cattore drill; 62 cases shirtings 120 cases art silk mix shirtings; 50 cases straw boards; 50 cases glass ware; 45 cases ragon goods; 130 cases canvas shoes; 40 cases Fish oil; 1000 pes. aspen logs.

From Tokyo:—75 cases rubber goods; 25 cases cotton yarn; 150 bales shirting.

From Shanghai:—124 bags tea; 476 bags brans; 64 cases cigarettes; 76 cases cotton yarn; 65 cases cotton shirting.

From Hongkong:—1200 bags sugar; 27 bags storain seed.

From Canton:—550 bdle cassia; 118 bdle mats; 20 bdle china roots.

From Yokohama:—67 cases rayon and Cotton mixed p. goods. 103 cases rayon p. goods.

From Los Angeles:—100 bales cotton.

From Seattle:—348 pcs pine apples.

From Singapore:—1960 bags sago flour; 355 bags rattans; 107 bags betel nuts; 1480 pcs planks; 47 bags nutmegs; 20 bags gum murzaimi.

From Colombo:—15 cases rubber tyres; 39 cases plumbago; 217 chests tea; 56 bdle mattress fibre; 42 bdle rubber crepe.

MONEY MARKETS.

:o:

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23.
B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 to 15th July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 June-July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 August.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/8.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Selling D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 70-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85-1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.86 23|32 22nd inst.
Shanghai London 1|3 7|16 23rd inst.
Japan London 2|0 3|8 22nd inst.
London Paris 124.25 22nd inst.
London Belgium 34.96 22nd inst.
London Switzerland 25.08 22nd inst.
London Italy 92.95 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 20th inst. 84-4-11-1|2; 22nd inst. 4-4-11-1|4.
SILVER LONDON—
Ready 20th inst. 12-1|2 and 22nd inst. 13-1|16.
Forward 20th inst. 12-1|2 and 22nd inst. 13-13|16.
SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 20th inst. 27-1|8 and 22nd inst. 29-3|16.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 20th inst. 2-3|32 per cent. and 22nd inst. 2-3|32 per cent.
6 Mos. 20th inst. 2-1|4 per cent. and 22nd inst. 2-1|4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent; Bank of England Rate 2-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter-Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1|4 per cent. and 6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 23.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 22-6-31	8782000	8561000
Receipts Yesterday 22-6-31	2000	8000
Exports to date 22.6.31	6558000	6603000
Stock at Ports 19-6-31	3099000	1702000
Stock Interior Towns 19-6-31	943000	688000
Stock Liverpool 19.6.31	1039000	88,3000
Visible Supply 19.6-31	5951000	3458000
Quantity in Sight 19.6.31	12931000	13800000
Quantity out of Sight 19-6-31	10057000	12063000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 23.

Following a sharp advance in New York futures our market opened at Rs. 186|4 for Broach J/A. delivery. At this level there was increased profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 182|4 and Broach A/M to Rs. 196|4. Liverpool opened quiet at a rise of 3 points but later cables showed a rise of 10 points over previous closing. Later on Liverpool Market was quiet and the market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 183
Broach A/M. 197
Oomra July 165
Oomra D/J. 169
Bengal July 146/12
Bengal D/J. 146/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23.

June	142.90 plus. 5.60
Sept.	140.50 plus. 5.70
Dec.	134.50 plus. 6.20

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23.

Bengal Superfine	162
Bengal Fine	157
Bengal F.G.	152
Sindh-Punjab Fine	157
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	152
Wardha-Hingt Fine	160
Nagpur Savner Fine	160
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	172/75
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	162
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	175
Sailu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	170
Indore/Ujjain Fine	175
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	188
Compta Good	230
Jinja	280
Busoga	293

READY COTTON SALES.

108 Nenshi Purna 160
100 Nenshi Neemuch 170-1|2
75 Motiram Vaghji Morvi 185-1|4
100 G G Kesha & Co. Broach 185
72 G G Kesha & Co. Parbhani 171
120 G G Kesha & Co. Nagar 166
200 G G Kesha & Co. Sindhi 177
42 G G Kesha & Co. Vambori 166
100 G G Kesha & Co. Chapanar 2 on to Broach.
21 Rubi Mill Nabai 150
74 B. Karshandas Jalna 170-1|2
55 Toyo Poddar Mill Bhilsa 183
55 Bussan & Co. Botad 159
50 Bussan & Co. Veraval 162
70 Bussan & Co. Ranala 165
100 Bussan & Co. Buranpur 169
100 N. Fatehalli Munavadar 174
70 Colaba Land Halda 172

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 23.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 59-7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-11.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-80 Rs. 82-4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103/15.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 2nd July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 59-7.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Weak. India and China bought. America trying to sell.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 23.

6 Months Discounts 2-3|32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 1|4 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 1|2 p.c.
Call Money 4 p.c.
One, three and six months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

GROWING SUPERIOR COTTON IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The suggestions put forward by some of your correspondent from time to time regarding the improvement in the quality of Indian cotton deserve not only to be talked of or printed about, but also to be put in practice wherever and whenever possible. With the growing demand for fine cloths, it is incumbent upon manufacturers to give their unalloyed support to the efforts that may be made towards improvement in the quality of cotton.

Only the other day a correspondent showed how his efforts to sow Egyptian cotton seeds on a few acres of land had almost been nullified by the obstacles encountered in obtaining the seeds, owing to some law coming in the way. End the law or mend it. This difficulty should be removed in as little time as possible, and especially when the stuff is fumigated and when there is no danger to the cotton from the parasites that attack it we see no reason why superior seeds should not be sown on Indian soil on a more extensive, though temporarily experimental scale.

The time has surely come for improvement in the quality of cotton and now when the finer quality of Indian mill made goods are fast displacing similar foreign materials the matter must be taken up in right earnest. Indeed it is imperative that a scheme should be devised whereby the present Indian crop of cotton should be improved in quality and standard, thereby ensuring a ready market and increased prosperity for the Indian cotton cultivator.

The late Mr. J. N. Tata was greatly interested in the matter, and he spared neither time nor money for experiments of such nature. He is known to have toured several districts of Gujrat and Kathiawar with cotton seeds which he freely gave gratis to agriculturists to sow in their land and to let him know the result. He was acting on his own initiative and making experiments with his own money, though on a small scale. How many of the present mill owners are doing so or are encouraging others to do so?

We cannot deny totally that nothing is being done towards improvement and research in the textile line. To do so would be unjust to the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and other bodies that may be doing their best in this respect. But the progress is very slow.

Researches and experiments can alone improve the textile line and India is very much behind other countries in this matter. Restrictions in the way of researches and experiments must be promptly removed. There should be no such thing as granting monopolies for making discoveries or experiments. And these should not be limited to the cotton field only, but, as another correspondent of your valuable paper rightly pointed out some time back, every cotton manufacturing mill should give facilities, is as full a measure as possible, for carrying out experiments with cotton, yarn and cloth, and encouraging their staff to bring forth practical suggestions, with a view to putting them in practice whenever convenient and economically workable.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. BHABHA.

LEGAL HARDSHIPS OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

(Continued from page 6.)

sonable cause only a fine is imposed in the form of some deduction in wages on a seaman in the United Kingdom, and he is explicitly safeguarded from any imprisonment for the offence. What an irony of the fate for the poor Indian seaman who loses his wage and is also treated as a criminal, when he has not committed any offence. The case of the Deck crew of the s.s. City of Edinburgh in 1929, that of the Bengali Engine-room hands of another ship in 1930 and several other concrete examples can be cited of those seamen who having been tired of voyage of over a year and several other difficulties on board the same ship, refused to proceed, were taken to court by the captain and got convicted by him under penal clause. This sort of invidious treatment will doubtless be resented by the English seamen themselves. It is the promulgators of the Indian Law who must be blamed for the flagrant inquiry, and not the British seamen.

A DEFECT

Secondly, there is no registration nor direct recruitment of Indian seamen of all ratings, as is in vogue in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the statues. In the Indian Act there is no provision corresponding to Section 252 of the English Merchant Shipping Act which states thus:—

"The Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen shall, by means of the documents transmitted to him in pursuance of this Act, and by any other means in his power, keep at his office a register of all persons who serve in ships subject to this Act.

Section 253 of this Act lays down the procedure in respect of the registration and enumerates the particulars which the register is required to contain. Thus it is obvious that Indian seamen are exposed to the evils of corruption and miseries of unemployment owing to to the absence of the necessary legal provision in the Act which is supposed to have been designed to protect their interests.

(To be continued).

A CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

increase. In the High Court, competent counsel will conduct a contested long cause for Rs. 75 or Rs. 90 a day, and even if a higher fee is charged, the Taxing Master would never allow a higher fee against a losing party. Whatever may be the legal machinery devised, the determined fighter will pay any fee for the best available fighting talent, be the nature of the suit or court what it may. I have known suits for about Rs. 1500 in which leading counsel were engaged on a fee of 25 Gms. a day, and I have not the least doubt that in the Civil Court, as also in the High Court, in appeal, parties who are determined to fight, or feel that there is a principle involved in their case, will pay the same fee in similar circumstances. The argument that justice in the Civil Court will be cheaper than justice in the High Court is pure and simple nonsense. On the whole, between the reduplication of the machinery, the appeal and the Court fees, the public will have to spend more; the only difference will be that while in the High Court to-day, the Government does not get a fat share of the spoils of litigation, in the Civil Court they will. Perhaps, the real motive behind this step on the part of the ever-needy Government to levy a still heavier tax on justice in an indirect manner.

IN OPPORTUNE MEASURE

The worst about this proposal is the time at which it is made. To-day, there is a heavy fall in litigation. Trade depression has affected the whole economic life of the city. The exchequer of the Government of Bombay is at its lowest ebb. At such a time, to impose upon the tax-payer the burden of multiplying the judicial machinery is something which a Government with its well-known aptitude for financial bungling can alone propose.

The causes which swell the costs of litigation are well-known. Under the existing system the costs, for instance, increase because some judges, otherwise admirable, find it difficult to see through a commercial transaction or to understand Indian bookkeeping; because, a costly translation department has to be maintained and the court's time has to be wasted by interpretations; because the costly and elaborate machinery brought into existence 50 years ago has not been thoroughly overhauled and simplified. And in the past if this Government had the wisdom always to appoint the right kind of judges in the High Court who could dispense justice with promptness, one would never have heard of the excessive costs in small suits for which the Bombay High Court has become notorious.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

BOMBAY, June 22.

The following monthly figures of Indian overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of May, 1931:—

	Rupees Lakhs:
Total imports of private merchandise	1,140
Total exports of private merchandise	1,350
Net movement of treasure import	69
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	149*
Balance of remittances of fund, adverse to India ..	4

*Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

BENGALI YOUTH ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

A young Bengali giving the name of Haranchandra Saha was arrested last evening in a teashop at Bhadreshwar in Hoogly District. He is suspected to be Bimal Kumar Das-Gupta, the absconder in connection with the Peddie Murder of April last.—A. P.

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MINORITIES CONFERENCE

M. Barkat Ali's Statement

In the course of a statement in connection with the resolutions passed by the Sub-Committee of the proposed Minorities Conference, Malik Barkat Ali, Advocate, s:—The Hindu communalist the Punjab has thought now o. another game to dish the Muslim majority of the province. He is proposing to convene a Punjab Minorities' Conference. Prior to this, he had been patting on the back of the Shikh and making him put forward extravagant and absolutely unentertainable demands like the one that the Sikhs should have 30 or 33 per cent representation in the Provincial Legislature. This 30 or 33 per cent Sikh representation, coupled with the 30 per cent Hindu representation, leaves only 40 per cent representation which may or may not go the Muslims, who are 54 or 55 per cent in the population, as it is open to the minorities to contest additional seats. It was the grossly unjust character of this arrangement, so sedulously encouraged by our Hindu Sabha friends, Bhai Permanand, Raja Narendra Nath and others, which compelled the British Premier to refer to our Sikh countrymen in terms of light sarcasm as a "delightful people," who cannot see or understand even such an elementary proposition that a weightage or excess representation cannot be given out of nothing,, but that it means taking away something from the representation of some other community.

Seeing, therefore, that the dodge of pitting the Sikh against the Muslim has failed and cannot prosper, a minorities Conference has now been hit upon, in which the only fresh entrants, besides the Sikhs and the Hindus, are the Christian community as represented by my friends, Mr. K. L. Ralia Ram and Rev. Thakar Das. Both these gentlemen are highly esteemed persons, and while I have nothing to say against them personally, I should like to warn them however, against being used by or even hobnobbing with such communalists as Bhai Perma Nand and his colleagues.

The sub-committee of which these gentlemen are members and which has been charged with the duty of the Subjects Committee for the proposed Conference, is reported to have passed certain resolutions which speaks for themselves. One of these demands a common frage and a joint electorate. Now there is not a word about the character, high or low of the franchise in this resolution. The Congress has asked for adult suffrage and a joint electorate. The Nationalist Muslims have also stipulated for a joint electorate on the basis of adult franchise. The Hindu communalists' entire policy has been plutocratic and he has always stood for a high propertied franchise. Hence the resolution of the Sub-Committee, which he dominates, about a common frachise and a joint electorate, without any insistence on adult or the lowest possible franchise cannot possibly deceive any one. It is really the time-old formulae in another garb, of the Hindu communalist who thereby design to conceal his communalism beneath spacious and plausible nationalist forms. The test of nationalism is in the nature of the franchise demanded or stipulated. Let the Minorities Conference take the rest of the world in their confidence and state their views on the nature of the franchise their nationalism desires.

Another resolution passed by the Sub-Committee is to the effect that "so long as the communal problem in the Punjab is not solved with the consent of all the parties concerned, the Punjab should not stand in the way of national progress and *it should be administered by the Central Government under the new constitution.*" (The italics are mine). Stripped of all verbiage, this means that until the minorities of the Punjab agree to any settlement, the province should be denied its elementary right of self-rule. Spread this argument a little further on a wider canvass and you find a striking family resemblance, almost coincidence, one may say, between this demand the demand of the Muslim communalist. The latter says that unless and until the communal problem is solved, there should be no advance at all or, at least, none at the centre. This is exactly the position of the Punjab Hindu communalist and his dupes or tools in relation to the Punjab, where they are in the minority, though they run away from the logical consequence thereof, viz., no demand at the centre. The Hindu communalist is conscious that he has his majority at the centre, and hence his demand for the administration of the Punjab by the Central Government under the constitution. If the non-solution of the communal problem can fuinish any justification to refuse self-rule to any province or its majority of the population, it can certainly furnish adequate justification, so argue the Muslim communalist, (and on that premise he is absolutely right) for denying self-rule to India and for its administration by a third party. I wish, the Sub-Committee of the proposed Minorities Conference, which has passed the above resolution, could realise the logical consequence of its action. I, therefore, appeal to those of my Hindu countrymen, who share the hopes and aspirations of the Congress, to smash and wholly expose this dangerous character of the activities of this so-called Minorities Conference which time that communalist roadhogs of all classes, Hindus and Muslims who are infesting the bye-paths and bye-lanes of Indian Nationalism, are torn away from their beat, and the propaganda they seem to be bent on pursuing successfully met and stamped out. Its repurcussion on the peace and tranquility of the province will be terrible, and all nationalist Muslims are openly stamping out persons of this kind from their midst. Nationalist Hindus should lead in the same direction, and not let any grass grow under their feet.

"TRIBUNE"

INDIA & LANCASHIRE

Where The Solution Lies

The loss to Lancashire of the Indian cotton market is one of the big causes of the tragically high unemployment figures in this country, and Wednesday's debate on the Indian boycott was, from this point of view, of immense importance. That it could achieve anything practical could hardly have been hoped, however. It is possible that if India and Great Britain can be convinced of goodwill on either side, the agreement entered into between Lord Irwin and Gandhi last March, and subsequently ratified at the Indian Congress, not to use the boycott as a political weapon will be carried out, with some consequent recovery of the Indian trade with Lancashire. But there remains the economic aspect of the question. And the truth is that India is determined to pursue a policy of "Buy Indian Goods"; that she has the means to do so, and the right to do so; and that a large part of the Indian cotton market has left Lancashire for ever. There is the added complication that Japan with its low wages and low standard of living can supply cotton at prices that are impossible for this country with its far higher standard of living. Nothing that any British Government can do can alter these facts. It is a story that is repeating itself in other industries and other countries, because of the development of industries in countries that were once almost entirely agrarian. The situation in Lancashire is about as bad as it can be, with more than half the textile workers unemployed, and almost as large a percentage of unemployment among the working population as a whole: but in whatever direction the solution of these troubles may lie it does not lie in an attempt to recover the past.—"Time and Tide."

MUSLIMS AND SWARAJ.

Awakening In Bengal.

The "Mussalman" writes:—

Mr. Brelvi showed that each one of the salaried employees is a potential unemployed, for, he said, very few are the favoured ones who are not haunted by the fear of losing their job and of being thrown on the street and therefore swaraj or freedom of India is as urgent a need for them as for any other section of Indians. To work effectively for the country's freedom is not, of course, at all an easy task. But Mr. Brelvi says, "If we are true to her (our motherland), all considerations must be subordinated to the supreme consideration of her freedom and no sacrifice can be too great for any of us to bear when called upon to do so. For, you may be favoured with wealth and all the gifts it can buy, "they cannot by themselves elevate you to the position of self-respecting human beings," enabling you to stand erect the by side with men of other countries, "so long as you are political slaves." These are noble words nobly said and we would commend these to the special notice of the educated young men of our own community. It is a matter of great gratification to us that though the Mussalmans of Bengal are comparatively backward—are more backward than their co-religionists in other provinces—there has been an awakening in them. In the younger generation a consciousness that has immense potentialities is manifest. They, some of them at any rate, have begun to think independently and act independently. They can no longer be led by the nose by those of their elders who have become political back numbers. They have been asserting themselves and thanking their position felt by others They are the future hopes of our community. We fervently hope that the words uttered by their ardently patriotic co-religionist, Mr. Syed Abdullah Brevli, will be brought home to them and that they will realize that political freedom is essential even for the economic salvation of the country. It may be shown, as has been done from time to time, that the masses who form 80 per cent of the Indian population can never be prosperous so long as political subjection continues.

LANCASHIRE'S TRADE WITH INDIA.

Gloomy Prospects.

Cotton manufacturers and merchants returning to business will probably find little encouragement in the mails from India, at least so far as the Calcutta and Bombay markets are concerned. Indian newspapers which have just come to hand contain depressing news in their market reports about the position of Manchester goods. One report on the Calcutta market states that stockholders are finding very great difficulty in making sales, and that replacements are being made with some hesitancy because there is a continual dread that there will be a resumption of picketing. This report, however, adds that the Swadeshi movement has got a firm hold on the masses, giving a great fillip to the Indian mills, many of which are now working night shifts, and the bazaars bear witness to the improved outlook for Indian mill-made goods. The "Statesman" (Calcutta) in its report on piece-goods trade in Calcutta, after referring to the progress made by Indian and Japanese goods in the dhooties section, states that many Indian qualities are now replacing the British article as standards, and suggests that, even if Lancashire became competitive again, she would have to face the problem of re-establishing her standards. The report continues:

The Calcutta market is also paying attention more and more to cheaper qualities, which are the products of both Indian and Japanese manufacturers. The finer styles, except in certain instances, seem to be leaving the market. Perhaps this may be the result of the boycott against British goods in one instance, but the most important factor is that every supplier to India is cheaper than Lancashire for cotton goods, and only where there is still the monopoly is there any volume of business recorded.

This makes depressing reading, but perhaps the most unpleasant feature of the "Statesman's" report is the statement that in Rangoon there have been instances in which "Lancashire goods have been altered in respect of ticketing and general get up in order to resemble Japanese products,' and that these goods have thereby been enabled to command a sale. The report, it may be mentioned, does not state by whom or at whose instance the alterations were made, but it will not be doubted that the Lancashire manufacturers and merchants concerned in the production and export of the goods were ignorant of what was taking place.

THE BOYCOTT AND GENERAL TRADE.

The boycott of foreign cloth has its counterpart in other trades, though it appears that British goods bear the brunt of it. We have been favoured with a copy of a letter received from an Indian importer at Karachi by a local manufacturer of slippers who had witten inquiring for orders. The letter is dated April 29, and contains the following remarks:—

We regret at the present moment we are unable to place any requirements with you, for we do not think there is any chance of selling British footwear. Trade between England and India is bound to revive when goodwill is established. At the present moment, in spite of the so-called truce, the public here in India does not look with favour either on British products or on the importers who handle British products.

It is surprising that such a letter should come from Karachi, which, for some months, has been the least inactive of the Idian markets in the purchase of Lancasire cloth.

But, although there are many instances in which British trade with India has suffered very considerably because of the feeling against Britain and British goods, it is interesting and significant to find that, in one direction at least, trade has been maintained. The accounts of the sea-borne trade and navigation of British India for March last show that India's imports of cotton textile machinery during the financial year 1930-31 were valued at 15,727,683 rupees, against 19.028,499 rupees in 1929-30 and 14,778,668 rupees in 1928-29 The returns of British overseas trade for 1930 show that the year's exports of textile machinery to India were 30,593 tons, valued at £3,019,373) in 1929, and 35,568 tons £2,513,439 agains, 38211 tons (£3,019,373) in 1929 and 35,566 tons (£2,824,579) in 1928. It appears that the boycott of British goods does not extend to goods which may be used for manufacturing indigenous goods to replace British ones.—"Manchester Guardian."

INDIA REPRESSION OR AGREEMENT?

The sharp cleavage of opinion on the Indian situation found expression last week in two speeches, made on the same day. Mr. Churchill sought to convince an after-dinner audience that the Gandhi-Irwin movement was "a great disaster, a humiliation and negation" to England, and that nothing but breakdown and deadlock shame and misery were lying ahead were the present policy continued. Earlier in the day, however, Lord Irwin had made, in an important address to the British Indian Union, a characteristically wise and reasoned appeal for a calm and undistorted perspective of events. The "possessive or proprietary conception of Empire" had died with the Victorian era, and had been replaced by a new Ideal of Imperial relations of partnership. India had not been left untouched by the new and powerful movements operating in men's minds, and the policy of the "strong hand" was out of harmony with present-day facts. Few living men can be more alive to the realities of the situation than Lord Irwin, and he is under no illusions as to the difficulties to be overcome, but he is nevertheless able to speak with hope and conviction of "the immense accomplishments" of the Round Table Conference and to declare his faith in the ultimate achievement of "a permanent and honourable understanding." Lord Irwin reminded his hearers that a Viceroy knows no party politics. It would be well indeed if, while men of goodwill were striving after a settlement India might cease to be made the subject of political party contention in England.—"Manchester Guardian."

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FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

(Continued from page 4.)

or demands for the revision of such contracts will be regarded by the military authorities as acts of conspiracy, and the persons guilty of such offences will be tried by court-martial. Persons spreading alarmist rumours will be deported.

German Workers' Plight

On behalf of the manual and non-manual workers, the Executives of the National Trade Union Centres of Germany have submitted a memorandum in the following terms to their Government on the question of Unemployment and the rise in prices:

"The Government policy of reducing wages, salaries and prices has not effected any appreciable improvement in the economic crisis. Prices have not fallen to anything like the same extent as wages and salaries.

There has thus been a loss of real income and of the purchasing power of the consuming masses, making it impossible for the economic crisis to be quickly ended in Germany. There are still more than 4,600,000 unemployed. Great distress prevails among all German workers and salaried employees. . .

We consider that the most important task of the immediate future is to find remedies for unemployment aid to make provision for the unemployed. Hence we reiterate our demand for a drastic shortening of working hours by means of the general introduction of the 40 hours week for all trades, purchasing power being maintained and strengthened.

Even if we should succeed in checking the growth of unemployment, the safeguarding of unemployment insurance would continue to be one of the foremost duties of the State. We expressly emphasise the fact that any further reduction of the already much diminished benefits, or any further narrowing down of the sections qualified for unemployment insurance will be absolutely unacceptable to us.

We must warn the Government against reforms which only mean the reduction or abolition of insurance. What we do feel to be necessary—and urgently necessary—is the establishment of a uniform and comprehensive system of unemployment welfare for all unemployed who are not qualified for unemployment benefit. We again emphasise the need for providing larger sums of public money for the support of the unemployed, if the funds for contributions and state aid are insufficient to cover the costs."

A Tale Of Trade Unionism With A Moral

The National Union of Shop Assistants (England) made a successful appeal to the Umpire in a case in which a member was refused unemployment benefit for leaving a 9/- a week post. This young worker, 18 years of age, had been in the post for two years, and despite repeated applications had been unable to secure any increase of wages. When she found that there was no hope of an increase she left, and ultimately secured a new position at 24/6 a week. While out of work she applied for unemployment benefit, which was refused on the ground that she had left work of her own accord.

The case was taken by the Shop Assistants' Union to the Court of Referees, who said that the refusal must be maintained, as the applicant had left her work without just cause. An appeal was made by the Union to the Umpire, who promptly reversed the decision of the Court of Referees. In announcing his decision the Umpire said:

"In view of the standard rate payable to one of her age, and to the abortive efforts to procure a rise in wages made by herself and her Union, she was, in my view, justified in leaving her employment. . . The claim for benefit should be allowed."

Unemployment Abolished In Soviet Union.

Six months ago the workers of the Soviet Union scored what is perhaps he most resounding victory of the Five-Year Plan so far —the complete wiping out of unemployment.

During the May Day celebrations here the figures are being frequently cited and they are well worth reproducing, writes the Moscow correspondent of "The Daily Worker":—

The peak of unemployment was reached in April 1929, when 1,721,100 workers were registered as unemployed at the Labour Exchanges. By October of the same year the figure had fallen to 1,241,600.

Eleven months of the tremendous developments of the Five-Year Plan brought the figures tumbling right down to 355,000. And in October, 1930, there was not one worker left without employment.

Taking industrial workers alone there were 264,000 unemployed in April, 1929 only 58,700 unempsoy et in September, 1930, and none in October.

Well over 300,000 clerical and intellestual workers were unemployed in April, 1929; this figure fell to 75,800 in September, 1930, and by October these were all absorbed.

The Trade Unions Of Esthonia

(I. F. T. U.) The following details of the Esthonian Trade Union movement are taken from the very exhaustive report of the national centre, which is affiliated with the I. F. T. U.:

"The position of the working class of Esthonia has never been very satisfactory since the War. Last year it became worse because Esthonia was feeling the effects of the great economic slump which has overtaken all the great industrial states, although the crisis itself has not been so severe as in some of the larger countries. The official figure for unemployment in Esthonia on December 31st, 1930, was 6870, but the real number cannot have been less than eight or ten times as many. The evils of the crisis have been felt even more acutely perhaps in Esthonia than in the large industrial states, because it has no state insurance system either for unemployment or for invalidity; as for the unions, few of them have got beyond the initial stages of development, and they have been constantly harassed by local economic crises with their usual accompaniments of unemployment and low wages. Only the oldest union, the Typographers' Union, has yet been able to set up benefit funds.

THE TRICKS

The general unemployment and the growing impoverishment of the working class augmented by the present depression, the Federation strongly wishes to emphasize that it cannot be a party to a scheme involving compulsory discharge of employees, in the face of other facts but this does not mean the Federation is less anxious than the Board to effect economies and that it is not aware of the decline in the gross receipts on the Railways owing to industrial depression.

WANTED JOINT INQUIRY.

Before contemplating any proposals for reduction in establishments, the Federation submits that a Joint Enquiry is essential to find out the adequacy or otherwise of staff in various Departments, having regard to the obligations of the Administration to maintain efficiency, promote contentment of staff by enforcing properly such measures as Washington and Geneva Conventions, adequate leave reserve, etc.

HOW TO RETRENCH.

After a proper enquiry as suggested, the first measure of retrenchment should be in the direction of inducing voluntary resignation and stopping fresh recruitment in regard to categories of employment which are proved to be surplus and which can be absorbed by the process of attrition either by not filling up the post at all or by transfering the services of employees who can perform the same duties whether in the same or other trade category, and placed already on the surplus list. z

In this connection, the Federation points out that terms for voluntary retirement have been changed from bad to worse since 1928, apparently from the instructions from the Railwway Board. The terms offered for compulsory retirements under the present retrenchment scheme are more unsatisfactory.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

After a proper enquiry as regards the adequacy of staff, and after inducing voluntary retirement from surplus staff, the Federation desires that as an alternative to compulsory discharges, the method of sharing the burden imposed by maintaining real surplus staff proportionately by all staff in service should be accepted, the alleged surplus staff being used to reduce work of the other staff. Otherwise, the experience of retrenching lower paid employees without equally affecting the supervising staff is likely to lead to the impression that the management is not sympathetic towards low paid staff.

NOT JUSTIFIED.

What the Federation submits on this matter is, that there should be no compulsory discharge on the ground of reduction of establishment and that instead of partial adverse measures solely affecting a section of employees, the management should be satisfied by earning the savings on the surplus staff by direct deduction out of the earnings of all employees whose wages reduced thereby would not fall below the poverty line, on a sliding scale basis. In that case, first remunerative allowances, secondly partial declaration of Provident Fund Bonus for the current year, lastly, direct proportionate cut in the wages, may be considered as alternatives to compulsory retirements and as temporary measures, rigorous of which are lessened as and when the really surplus staff are absorbed. In this connection, the Federation wishes to record that the high percentage of allowances drawn by superior paid establishments as against their salaries, which are themselves extravagantly paid requires close scrutiny on the basis of scales of pay drawn in similar undertakings in other countries, where living wages are paid to lower paid staff. The supervision costs have of late increased enormously, not justified by the additional strength of staff.

AVOID THE ANOMALY.

It is desired that the Board in assessing surplus establishments and making arrangements for their reabsorption should take into consideration the requirements of all the State-owned Railways together, so as to avoid the anomaly of E. B. Railway A. S. Ms. being found surplus and discharged while on the E. I. Railway and N. W. Railway additional A. S. Ms. may be required to enforce Hours of Employment Regulations.

LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

In order further to provide work reasonably, the Raven Committee's Recommendations in favour of Railway Workshops undertaking manufacture work instead of indenting from private firms, should be followed.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME.

The attention of the Railway Board is drawn to the inadvisability of curtailing Capital Programme work in periods of depression as realised in various countries like Switzerland, where public works are organised to counteract fluctuations of private business.

ON RAISING FUNDS.

The Railway Board are aware of the dissatisfaction expressed during the last two years by the Presidents of Indian Railway Conference Association in regard to heavy curtailment of Capital Programme. The present policy of raising loans in London markets on high interests while the bank rates in America, etc., are about one-third the rates on which the Railway loans have been raised recently, requires comment. In 1908 the Committee presided over by Sir J. J. Mackay, made the following Recommendations:

"That when possible, advantage should be taken of periods of easy money to raise funds in excess of immediate requirements to meet Capital Programme."

Had such a policy as recommended above been adopted, the present dearth of funds need not have been experienced. In this connection, mention should also be made of the present practice of lapsing the grants unexpended at the close of the fiscal year, thereby placing the Capital Psogramme of the subsequent years in an uncertain condition.

NEED FOR REVISION.

In the previous years, the budgetted grants in regard to improvement of conditions of service such as enforcement of the Hours Conventions have lapsed and in the current year, about 20 lakhs of rupees have been earmarked for this purpose, presumably to meet the same fate. The Federation urges that this policy requires revision in the interests of the workers so that the Workshops may not be suddenly told in a year that work has been curtailed on account of delay in Capital Programme.

STOP DISCHARGES.

In conclusion, in the interests of industrial peace, the Federation desires that the Board should give adequate facilities to the Federation and its affiliated Unions by placing all the facts of the industry at their disuosal so as to enable them to give sound and constructive suggestions for effecting real economies. An advance copy of the Railway Board's views on each of the suggestions contained in this memorandum may be furnished before the third half-yearly meeting is held so as to enable the Delegates to proceed with discussion in a helpful manner. In the meanwhile, the Federation once more urges the Board to stop and cancel all compulsory discharges and other adverse measures against existing staff and conduct proper investigation as desired in this Memorandum.

Fighting World Economic Crisis.

(I. F. T. U.) The first edition of the pamphlet issued by the I. F. T. U., embodying the findings of the Joint Committee appointed by I. F. T. U. and the L. S. I. to combat unemployment is already sold out. The second edition is under way and will shortly be ready. The pamphlet represents the considered opinion of the International Labour Movement concerning the present trend of economic events: it expresses the strongest criticism of the economic administration which is responsible for the crisis and indicates the ways and means by which it may be mastered. To make the publication known far and wide will be good propaganda and educational work, and will also help in itself to promote the measures recommended in these guiding principles.

On Retrenchment In Railways

In the course of a lengthy Memoradum presented to the Railway Board, Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All India Railwaymen's Federation says:—

In a country where there are no unemployment benefit schemes and there is chronic poverty among the working class has given the employers a welcome opportunity to make a strong effort to undermine trade unionism. This they have sought to do by discharging the more active trade unionists and the members of the works' councils, and registering their names on black lists. Members of works' councils, especially, find enormous obstacles put in the way of their work. They are given no protection by the Works' Councils Act, the result being that no sooner is a worker elected a member of a Works' Council than he is discharged: sometimes, indeed, he is turned off as soon as it is known that he is putting up as a candidate. In fact, there is no end to the tricks used to nullify the elections.

It is easy to understand why, under these circumstances, there has been a decline in the membership of the trade unions affiliated with the national centre. On January 1st, 1931, the number of the affiliated unions was 30, and their membership 5275.

THE ONLY HOPE

To sum up. The position of trade unionism in Esthonia is extremely difficult. There is no prospect of any speedy change for the better, for most of the larger concerns which before the War supplied the Russian market are now obliged to restrict their output to a minimum, or to close down altogether. The only hope of betterment would be the opening up of new markets, but of this there seems to be not the remotest chance.

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2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Prices Advance 3-1/2 Dollars Per Bale.

HOOVER'S SPEECH INVOKE LARGE BUYING

Future Course Depends Upon Trade-Recovery And Crop Progress

BOMBAY, June 23.

For the first time in the present year cotton prices suddenly recorded a rise of 3 1/2 dollars per bale in a day. The moratorium for War debts offered by Mr. Hoover had a stimulating effect on all the commercial exchanges. Of course the future course of the prices depends upon the extent of trade revival and prospects of the growing American cotton crop, one has to bear in mind that the sentiment has entirely changed and an optimistic feeling has set in. Sharp advances are liable to rude jerks but we think it dangerous to remain short. It is now only the beginning of the recovery and much remains to be done yet, for lasting revival in trade. Contraction of currency and the wexed problem of Silver is still to be tackled.

The New York cotton futures market was active and strong on general buying, influenced by bullish political news from Washington and on the strength of Wall Street. Prices opened at a rise of 56 points. There was fairly large profit-taking and prices receded 27 points from the opening level during the first hour. There was renewed buying at this level and prices again rose. The market closed at a net rise of 69 to 67 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 73 points to 9.75 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was srtong and prices closed at rise of 67 to 66 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 66 points at 9.58 c.

The Liberpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 39 points. Rapid fluctuations were recorded and finally the market closed at a rise of 32 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 41 points to 5.36 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures rose 30 points and Egyptian prices advanced 43 to 33 points.

The Alexandra Cotton futures market was strong and closed at a rise of 126 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange the demand for Spot cotton has continued to be on a fair scale; in the futures section, in spite of the receipt of favourable weather reports, generally showed a small recovery under the influence of enquiries both from Bombay and the Continent. Business on the whole, however, has been small. To-day, prices showed a tendency to strengthen on a fair amount of support coming from the Trade.

The Egyptian section has fluctuated with American futures.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW

Cloth:—Although the amount of enquiry of late has been rather more plentiful, buyers have been inclined to remain very cautious and the demand, therefore, has not shown any improvement and the turnover has been most disappointing. Transactions on behalf of China have been none too numerous, while trading with India has been on a small scale and reports from that country are not all encouraging. Only a small miscellaneous business is reported with firms in Egypt and with the nearest markets, while from other sources the business received has not been prominent.

Yarns:—A little more enquiry has come to hand, but the low offers received are restricting business. Users of Egyptians yarns are purchasing only sparingly.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. October Highest 10-03 (2-56 p.m.) Lowest 9.63 10-51 a.m.)

"Market strong on sentimental effect of Hoover's proposal, with nervous short covering, but crop accounts favourable, and think present prices high enough."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Cotton. Sentiment is predominantly bullish, and statistically bearish features in the situation are being disregarded at present, as long as sentiment remains so universally bullish, any break if it occurs is not likely to last long, so that for the time being we continue to favour buying on any breaks, but if better prospects of business in general is not maintained, sales would be advisable if the market advances.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool cable:—

"Hoover's pronouncement causing renewal confidence, but caution advisable until more definite news.

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool:—

"Suggested change reparation policy restoring confidence.

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool.—

"Better feeling all round, have no decided opinion but think favourably of prospects now".

Messrs. Odrien, Engel & Co. Alexandria, cable:—

"Local political situation settling general world prospects better.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

20th June, 12-36 p.m.:—Market opinions here and in America becoming less pessimistic. Think short side at present level extremely dangerous as any improvement in world's trade or worsening crop news would cause quick advance. For the present we advise buying in weak markets.

22nd June, 11-06 a.m.:—Advance caused by offer of President Hoover. Considerable short covering and new buying in the market with little for sale. We advise liquidating longs on this advance with a view to replacing on reactions.

9-05 p.m.:—New York: Shorts covering and general buying.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

(1) "Suggested change reparation policy restoring confidence."

(2) "Think that President's action tends to restore confidence. Advise purchases on weak spots."

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) eq. to 5.19

Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 191|- eq. to 4.33.

Difference 86 pts. eq. to Rs. 38|-.

New York July (Close) 9.58 eq. to 4.79.

Broach J|A. (Expected) Rs. 191|- eq. to 0.33.

Difference 46 pts. eq. to Rs. 20|.

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool close) July 31, Oct. 61 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July	9.58+.69
October	9.98+.57
December	10.22+.67
January	10.32+.67
March	10.54+.69
Middling Spot	9.75+.73

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July	9.58+.67
October	9.98+.66
Middling Spot	9.58+.65

NEW YORK.

New York, June 22.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	9.25
October	9.67
January	9.99

New York. Noon Call.

July	9.26
October	9.64
January	9.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 22.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	6,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of Egs, Indian Cotton	750

EGYPTIAN COTTON SAKELLARIDIS.

Liverpool, June 22.

July	7.76
September	7.94
October	8.04
November	8.21
January	8.21
March	8.33
May	8.10
F.G.F., Spot	8.15

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 23.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s.4|3d. up 2-1|4d.
Oct. s.4|5 1|2d. up 2-3|8d.
Dec. s.4|7 3|8d. up 2-3|8d.

Chicago Wheat:—
July dol. 59-1|4 up 1-7|8
Sept. dol. 60-1|4 up 2.
Dec. dol. 64-3|8 up 2-1|8

London Linseed:—
June|July £8-7-6 up sh. 1|3d.
Market firm.

Argentine Linseed:—
Aug. 11.06 up 19.
Sept. 11.20 up 18
Market firm.

London Linseed Oil:—
July|Aug. sh. 16|4 1|2d. up 10-1|2d.
Sept.|Dec. sh. 16|9d. up 9d.
Market firm; dearer.

New York Sugar:—
Sept. 131 up 4.
Dec. 140 up 4.
Mar. 148 up 4.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).—"Prices advanced on covering by shorts, but later declined on favourable weather and again advanced on bullish visible. Closed firm."

WHEAT CABLE: (Liverpool).—"Advance due to proposed moratorium debt; some improvment Canada but still critical."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

	Opening	Closing
June		5.02+.35
July	5.10	5.05+.32
August		5.07+.33
September		5.10+.32
October	5.20	5.14+.32
November		5.17+.32
December		5.21+.32
January	5.33	5.25+.32
February		5.29+.32
March	5.41	5.34+.32
April		5.38+.39
May	5.50	5.42+.32
June		5.45+.32
Middling Spot		5.25+.40

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

	Bales.
Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.26
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.41
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.56
Oomra Good	3.69
Oomra Fully Good	3.84
Oomra Fine	3.99
Bengal Good	3.45
Bengal Fully Good	3.64
Bengal Fine	3.74
Scinde Fully Good	3.64
Scinde Fine	3.74
Scinde Superfine	3.84

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 23.

	Bales.
Khandesh	130
Central India	69
Berar	750
Dhollera	2,186
Rajputana	21
Sindh-Punjab	389
Compta-Dharwar	501
Westerns-Northerns	122
Egyptians	111
Cotton	4,289
	Cwts.
Wheat	10,028
Linseed	4,492
Rape, Ra & Mustardseeds	332
Gingellyseeds	589
Poppyseeds	236
Groundnuts	9,552
Castorseeds	6,549
Rice	8,683
Myrabolams	44
Mowraseeds	34
Joowar	906
Gram	1,080
Barley	217
Bailee	585
	Tons.
Coal	546

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NATURAL SETBACK IN PRICES.

Undertone Good.

Bombay, June 23.

Mill shares opened at unchanged prices and under scattered long liquidation prices ruled quiet. After yesterday's sharp rise, it is natural that some profit taking sales were natural. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 672/ and after improving Rs. 2/ declined to Rs. 668/2. All other shares more or less exhibited quiet tone. The undertone of the market is healthy and there are no sellers.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 23.

Bombay Dyeing 672; 75; 72; 68-2
Century 230; 35; 27; 28
Colaba 96
Crescent 58
Fazul 355; 57; 50; 51
Indore 347; 50
Madhowji 25
Nagpur 331; 33; 32; 33-2
New Great 131; 33; 31
Pearl 220; 15; 13-2
Simplex 58-14
Swadeshi 281; 80
Burma 383; 80; 85; 72
Hydro 103-12; 4-6; 4-1
Tram 106-14; 7-3; 6-9
Deff. 360
Ord. 18-12; 19; 6; 18-12
Bundi 12-2; 8
Indian 150; 52
Katni Ord. 151; 53
Alcock 221; 18; 22; 13

MILLS

Bombay, June 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	271-4
50 Apollo	2-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	1-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bombay Dyeing	668-2
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	228-12
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	333-2
100 Colaba	96-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	58-12
250 Currim	60
250 David	110
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	351
100 Finlay	85-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	95
1000 Hindustan	1425
100 Indore-Malwa	350
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kasturchand	7-2
100 Khatau	33-12
100 Kohinoor	128-12
250 Laxmi	330
100 Madhowji	25
250 Madras United	575-0
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	510
50 Mysore	96-4
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	131-4
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	120
250 Pearl	218-2
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1692-8
250 Simplex	60-14
100 Swan	68-12
100 Swadeshi	280
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1337-8
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	15
£10—5 Eastern	65
500 Imperial	1050
500-125 Imperial Contr.	256-4
100-50 India	80
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	152-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-8
40 Katni Df.	575
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	6-8
10 Punjab	7-1
100 Sahabad	142-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-10
200, 100 Oriental	1652-8
10 Vulcan	5-5

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Valley	557-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	64-8
50 Bom. Tram	106-9
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	104-1
1000 Tata Power P.	1060
1000 Tata Power	401-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	795
100 Amritsar Patti	110-0
100 Central Provin.	73-8 xd
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	545

MINING.

10 Central India	6-12
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	58-12
30 Tata Steel D.	268-4
75 Tata Steel	16-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	218-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	176-4
50 Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	372-8
50 Bom. Burma New	138-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	131-4
15 Scindia	5-15
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	59-8-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, June 23.

	Rs. A. P.
Mint Gold Ready	21 4 9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 4 9
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21 5 3
Silver Ready	43-15 0
Silver 1st Settlement	43 13 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43 10 0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 23.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/10 Highest Rs. 33/10 Lowest Rs. 33/6 Closing Rs. 33/4/6. Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 31/8 Lowest Rs. 31/5 Closing Rs. 32/3/6.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1931

Distress Among Kisans In U. P.

CONGRESS EFFORTS TOWARDS RENT SETTLEMENT

Official Attitude Not Helpful.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, June 22.

Sharing in common the slump in prices, Lucknow had one of the worst harvests. Distress among the Kisans is great indeed while the inadequacy and insufficiency of Government remissions is practically unquestionable. Age long hardships and inequalities to which Kisans have been subject have made them look at it as almost providential. The whirlwind Congress campaign has, however, aroused them to the real position, and zamindars are only too reluctant to let go Nazrana Begar and such other things all at once. They have in their own turn, come to look upon them as quite lawful.

CONGRESS INFLUENCE AMONG KISANS.

Cases of exorbitant concealment of rent has come to notice, and Congress workers take a very uncompromising attitude over these questions. Long strides with which events are forced to march naturally lead to a deadlock. But it is to the credit of Lucknow District Congress Committee that the situation is well in hand.

ZAMINDARS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and a band of willing workers have wholeheartedly devoted themselves to rural work. Besides the circle of Congress officers almost twenty-five in number, quite a number of Panchayats have been established in the interior of the district. About six thousand Congress workers have been enrolled, and hardly any village will be found without the Tri-coloured flag flying. The collection of rent is practically at standstill, owing to the unwillingness of most of the Zamindars to give receipt for the full satisfaction for the demands of 1338 fasli. The Congress workers advise the Kisans to pay only after getting receipt. In some villages the Congress has practically succeeded in persuading Kisans to deposit the utmost rent they could pay with some banking concern to be given to the Zamindar, when he is willing to give receipt.

OFFICIAL NOT RESPONSIVE.

The Zamindars in their own turn are agreeable to suspend rent, but are not inclined to give receipt as suggested by the Congress. Instances of coercive cases are however becoming more frequent, and responsible Congress workers who have since the declaration of the Truce maintained cordial relations with the local officials allege that a distinct change in the official attitude is noticeable.

PICKETING B. I. S. N. STEAMERS

SEAMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST RECRUITMENT METHODS

The officers of the British India Steam Navigation Limited as well as their steamers are picketed by the members of the Indian Seamen's Union owing to the attitude of the B. I. S. N. Co in recruiting the crews directly and without referring to the Indian Seamen's Union who have nearly 40,000 members. It is alleged that a large number of seamen are without employment and their efforts in finding work result in failure, as those who can afford to pay hush money to the middle men, get work without much difficulty. The members of the Indian Seamen's Union have therefore restored to pacific methods of picketing and peacefully urge those who go to the office of the B. I. S. N. Co., or to their steamers not to kick on the stomach of their colleagues of the Indian Seamen's Union, but to give them a chance to earn their bread.

On Tuesday a steamer of Netherland Co. s.s. "Kondekerk" arrived at 11 a.m. in the Alexandra Dock and that steamer was also picketed for the same reasons.

GHANSOLI SALT TRACT.

:0:

Truce Terms Under Operation.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
VILE PARLE, June 20.

To South of Thana is stretched the narrow strip of land called the Ghansoli salt tract. It has 29 villages with the population of about 10,000 souls. This region came into great prominence during the last Satyagraha campaign. The suburban Satyagraha camp at Vile Parle opened about four sub-camps in this salt area and carried on the work with intensity and great vigour. The campaign had the salutary effect on the ppor docile peasant community. Syt. Kumarappa who visited this area was greatly moved and said that in no part of India, has he witnessed such an awful spectacle of poverty-stricken masses. Thus it was a very fit district for Khadi operation. Vile Parle camp authority thereupon opened a Seva Mandir literallp meaning the temple of service and through its instrumentality, the people, were taught spinning and carding and weaving. To-day it is the greatest centre of the suburban Khaddar activity. It did not stop there. In its wake, naturally, the prohibition campaign received a great stimulus.

But note interesting and instructive are the figures re: salt-selling in accordance with the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. The doubting Othello's will have much to learn as to what the truce terms mean—in adequate as they are—to the poor masses only if they are industriously and judiciously operated.

This narrow strip of land has about nineteen salt depots. All there are situated within six by two miles. The salt pans in the area are privately owned and a Parsi gentleman.

Sheth Pestonji holds the lion's share. These pans produce about 10 1|2 lacs of Bengali maunds annually and bring to Government coffers about 13 lacs of rupees: while the Government spends by way of administration charges somewhere about a lac.

As soon as the truce was declared, the local authorities decided the limits and the latitude of the salt manufacture and selling and allowed the people to take as much of salt as can be carried overhead. The Camp volunteers explained to the people the significance and implication of truce terms and encouraged them to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the truce. Slowly the people began to take interest in salt as a means of livelihood. The undermentioned figures are sufficient to show what advantage the terms offer if worked properly.

The people of fourteen villages have stored the salt for the year thus gathered. Salt approximately weighing about 2,000 maunds (Bengali) has been stored by the people of tract. About 2,000 maunds have been its way in the neighbouring district and villages.

The volunteers of the Camp along with the people sold about 280 maunds and people independently of the camp aid sold about 200 maunds. Thus in all Salt weighing about 5,000 maunds. Bengali has been picked up. At the rate of Re. 1|8 per maund; these figures work to about Rs. 7,500 by no means a small thing for such poverty stricken people. Taking the average annual consumption at 1|2 maund; 10,000 people could effect a saving of about Rs. 7,000. Some of the people who used to work as labourer for As. 8 per day have found the salt-selling business so lucrative that they have given up their old work and taken to this new line. They are getting about as. 6 for carrying the salt to neighbouring places. People from far-off Kalyan also come for the purpose.

Thus are the people on the shore benefitting by the limited latitude under the Agreement. And the Government have obviously lost about Rs. 7,000. What the years of agitations in the Council Hall could not achieve the ten months of Salt Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi has achieved.

FREEDOM HAS ITS PRICE

Humiliation Of Slavery

MR. PATEL'S ADVICE TO CEYLONESE

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, June 22.

At the Ceylon Students Association's Annual Dinner in London Vithalbhai Patel, Principal guest proposing the toast to "Ceylon struggling to be free" said he spoke as a slave to claves. He deplored that the world took so little notice of enslavement of nations which was even a bigger issue than individual slavery, says a cable to the Hindu.

NON-VIOLENT REVELT

Recounting India's recent struggle and holding her as an example to Ceylon, he advised them to rise in non-violent revolt against their masters. By non-co-operation, India had shown that no Englishman need fear bodily harm. By non-violent resistance, Ceylon would win freedom more easily, than by other ways. But, unless they made Government impossible, the British would never yield an iota of power. Every subject people should feel the shame of humiliation of National slavery. But unless they are ready to suffer imprisonment for the cause of freedom, they could not expect justice from the British.

PAY THE PRICE.

Concluding, he said that there was no use of talking of "Dominion Status" or freedom, unless they were prepared to pay the price. He asked them to consider whether the Association with an island 6000 miles away was better for Ceylon than some other connection, but refrained to pursued the obvious alternative, though he questioned the possibility of free voluntary equal partnership within the British commonwealth.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Tribute To Late Lady Dorab Tata

The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India has learnt with great sorrow of the untimely death at Ruthin, Wales, of its Chairman Lady Dorabji Tata.

Lady Dorab Tata was a Patron of the National Council and Vice-President of its Governing Body and the Executive wishes to place on record its appreciation of all that Lady Tata did for the National Council of Women as its first Chairman and as one of its early organizers. It feels that the Council owes very much to Lady Tata's remarkable powers of organization and to the energy which she so willingly put at its disposal.

To her husband and to her father and other members of the family, the Central Executive extends its deepest sympathy.

FOR HELPING RYOTS.

LOAN OF A CRORE SUGGESTED.

MADRAS, June 22.

The Provincial Co-operative Conference resolved to-day to recommend to the Government to raise a provincial loan of a crore of rupees to enable ryots to tide over the present economic crisis. The motion was brought by Professor Ranga, who observed that the ultimate prosperity of the State depended upon agriculturists.—A. P.

MANGALORE'S ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Discontent In Municipal Council

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, June 18.

Interesting disclosures were made during the discussion in the Mangalore Municipal Council this week about the electrification scheme of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co., of Calcutta, who have obtained a licence from the Government for the supply of electricity to the public of this town. Though this license was granted to the Company two years ago, the Government did not think it at all necessary up to now to apprise the Municipality of the fact. It would appear that under the Madras Electricity Act of 1910 obligation on the part of the Government to notify to the municipalities concerned the grant of licenses for electrification schemes in their areas has been dispensed with! The only intimation a municipality gets, under this beautiful arrangement, is when the Company, which has got the license, sets about digging up the municipal roads to plant its poles! Even the permission of the Municipality to dig its roads seems to be not necessary to obtain, for, according to the official view, all municipal roads, being public roads, are Government property and hence Government can do anything with them!

MERE COURTESY."

So, it was sought to be made out that it was only as a matter of "courtesy" that the Municipal Council was consulted by the representative of the licensee company as to where most conveniently the roads could be dug up and poles set up. After this, who will deny that our municipal towns enjoy perfect Local Self-Government?

KEPT IN THE DARK.

Another interesting fact disclosed at the meeting was that objections, if any, to the grant of the license had been invited by the Government by means of an advertisement in the "Madras Mail," the Anglo-Indian journal, whose subscribers in the town can be counted on one's fingers. "The Hindu" was over-looked by Government. Is it any wonder that the public of the town should have no inkling of the burdens sought to be imposed on them in the name of "Progress"? The Mangalore Electric Supply Co.—this is the name of the company floated by Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co., to give it a local complexion—is still an almost exclusively European concern, the major portion of the capital being supplied by Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. It has a few local subscribers, including one or two municipal councillors.

EXORBITANT PRICES.

Under the license the Company is permitted to charge up to eight annas per unit to private owners and four annas per unit for street lighting purposes. A Municipality like Kurnool is able to supply electricity to its public at five annas per unit and in some other municipalities too the rate is either five or six annas. But the Madras Government quietly enter into a contract with this European company for the period of twenty years for the supply of electricity to the public of Mangalore at the exorbitant rate of eight annas per unit—and do not think it necessary to consult the Municipality beforehand or even to notify the fact to it after the contract was signed!

In the circumstances, it is natural that there should be a good deal of discontent among the Municipal Councillors as well as the public against the scheme and one hears of even a concerted movement to boycott the electric supply, should the Company persist in maintaining the rate at the unreasonably high level proposed by it.

Police Encounter With Dacoits

DACCA, June 22.

One dacoit was killed and two constables and another man were severely injured last night as a result of a clash between a gang of dacoits and a police party who lay in ambush at a village under Badyer Bazar police station in Narayanganj sub-division. On the approach of the dacoits the police attacked them and during the fight two constables and the owner of the house which was the objective of the dacoits were injured, whereupon the police opened fire, killing one of the gang. The dacoits then retreated. The police succeeded in arresting two of the gang who were injured, and they were sent to hospital. The Superintendent of Police, Narayanganj, has proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

BURMA REBELLION

Government Casualties

DO INDIANS HELP BURMESE?

LONDON, June 22.

Replying to questions in the Commons on the Burmese situation, Mr. Benn said that Government casualties upto 10th June were 49 military and police killed and 73 wounded. Mr. Benn added that rebels casualties were not known. The fighting troops now in Burma or "en route" numbered 2100. Mr. Benn said he had no information regarding the decapitation of the killed Burmans beyond the press report from which it appeared that repetition of the incident had been strictly forbidden.

After Mr. Benn had informed Mr. Sandham that he had no information that Indians were taking any considerable part, in the hostilities, on the side of Burmese. Earl Winterton suggested inclusion, in statement to be issued on the rising of an account of the "horrible atrocities committed by Burmese criminals upon Indians", Mr. Benn said We are preparing a statement giving an account of the whole of this deplorable insurrection.—Reuter.

DACOITIES IN DISTURBED AREAS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, June 22.

Few more dacoities are reported from disturbed areas. In one instance villagers resisted dacoits and injured on, of them who, however, escaped. In another, villagers captured a dacoit who later died from the effects of wound he had received. Four others were arrested by the village headman. Several cases of arson are reported from Myaungmya.—A. P.

OFF SHOOT OF RAID IN FRENCH CHANDERNAGORE.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Mr. Justice Buckland rejected to-day the application of Mr. Jatindra Chandra Banerjee, Advocate not entitled to practice on the original side, for permission to appear before His Lordship in connection with his application invoking extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court for preliminary enquiry into the action of Charles Tegart, former Police Commissioner, and other British police parties who participated in the raid in French Chandernagore on September 2 last when certain alleged absconders of Chitagong Armoury Raid case were arrested.

His Lordship held that a similar application under letters patent had already been disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pearson on the Appellate Side, and, consequently, there was no need for him to decide whether the Advocate in question had any right of audience before him or not.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S SCHEME

Correction Of A Mistake In Report Of Speech

SIMLA, June 21

The Foreign Minister of Patiala writes as follows:—

"The attention of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has been drawn to a mistake which has crept into the summary of His Highness' statement on federation published in some of the newspapers. It is stated that His Highness suggests that the Chamber of Princes should be enlarged to comprise (a) the present members of the Chamber in their own right—109 in number (b) 127 States, who are not at present members of the Chamber in their own right; and (c) 65 representative members of those States who have no representation at present.

This is not correct. According to His Highness' suggestion the enlarged Chamber should consist of:—(a) The present members of the Chamber in their own right—109 in number; (b) 126 States who are not at present members of the Chamber in their own right, and (c) 5 representative members of those States who have no representation at present. In other words the proposed Chamber will consist of 240 members only."—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

:0:

Is Working Committee's Resolution A Breach Of Delhi Pact?

MR. BENN PROMISES INFORMATION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 22.

In the Commons at question time, Mr. Benn said that he had been communicating with the Government of India with regard to the Congress Working Committee's resolution regarding foreign cloth, and added that the Government of India was investigating into the significance. Until he heard further from the Government of India he would be unable to say whether the resolution was a breach of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

Rt. Hon. Hacking asked if Mr. Benn would prohibit Congress agents from circulating letters of covenant demanding merchants of cease to deal in foreign piecegoods.

Mr. Benn said that he had brought the draft pledge of the Government of India, and he had not yet learnt what action had been found possible.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Govt. Not To Accept Commission's Recommendation's

LONDON, June 22.

While Government was always opposed to place any increased burden on the industry, it was likewise opposed to oppress workers by reducing the existing benefits of unemployment insurance, declared the Minister for Labour, Miss Margaret Bondfield, in the Commons, to-day. announcing that Government would not accept recommendations of the Commission which had enquired into unemployment insurance.—Reuter.

THOSE SAFEGUARDS AGAIN!

Premier As Elusive As Ever

LONDON, June 22.

Sir Alfred Knox asked whether in his correspondence with Mr. Baldwin, the Premier meant to include safeguards in the interests of Britain.

The Premier referred to his answer mentioned in the message of 15th June.

Sir A. Knox said he had put down the question precisely because that answer was vague.

Mr. MacDonald replid that his answer, especially the supplementary was perfectly definite.—Reuter.

Benn Consults Simla Olympians

LONDON, June 22.

Col. D. Clifton Brown drew in attention in the Commons to the Congress propaganda by which villagers were led to believe that British authorities were now practically directed by the Congress. He suggested counteracting the propagandn.

Mr. Benn replied that he was consulting the Government of India on the subject of propaganda and added: "I have found there is a considerable organisation for this purpose. We are considering how best it can be used."—Reuter.

GANDHIJI ON COMMUNAL UNITY

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Reply To Nawab Ismail Khan.

DELHI, June 21.

"An interesting development in the communal controversy," observes "The Statesman's Simla Representative "is the statement of Mr. Gandhi in a letter to Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan Sahib, member, All-India Moslem Conference Working Committee that even if the Moslem parties reach a settlement, that settlement must be acceptable to the other minorities notably Sikhs."

"In reply to a number of questions put by the Nawab, Mr. Gandhi states: "So far as I am concerned, I should endorse without hesitation any solution that Muslim friends, as a whole, may present; but that by itself would not solve our difficulties. Our difficulties could only be solved by either the Hindus or the Muslims settling with the Sikhs or the Hindus settling both with Muslims and Sikhs. But so far as I am personally concerned. I should endorse any solution presented by Sikh friends as a whole, as I would Mussalman claims. But if there is a conflict between Sikh and Mussalman claims, then my endorsement of the claim each would be of little value. All that I want is an honourable settlement wholly satisfactory to the Mussalmans to the Sikhs as also to all the communities who may wish for a communal solution."

"Regarding the European community in India Mr. Gandhi states: 'So far as Europeans are concerning the question is not what privileges they should get by reason on their being in a minority, but what privileges they will surrender so as to be on a par with us."

ARDWICK BYE-ELECTION

Labour Retains Seat

LONDON, June 22.

The Ardwick by-election caused by the death of Labourite Lowth resulted as follows: Joseph Henderson (Labour) 15,294 votes; Sydney Elborne (Conservative) 14,980 votes.—Reuter.

A STRANGE NEW DISEASE.

VILLUPURAM, June 22.

A strange disease is reported to have broken out at Virattikuppam village, which has caused the death of one or two villagers. The disease is said to begin with a small boil on the finger accompanied by fever, causing swelling in the chest and abdomen as it develops.

The Medical Officer of Villupuram and the Tahsildar visited the village. The former extracted blood from the affected persons which has been sent for chemical examination.—A. P.

Nautilus, towed by Wyoming, has arrived in Cork harbour.—Reuter.

MRS. GANDHI AT CAMBAY.

BORSAD, June 22.

A deputation on behalf of the Cambay Yuvuk Seva Mandal arrived here a few days ago to invite Mr. Gandhi to visit the State of Cambay. Mr. Gandhi pleaded want of time, but he asked Mrs. Gandhi to visit Cambay.

Accordingly Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi, President of the Anand Taluka Congress Committee and Mrs. Surajben, Secretary, Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, proceeded by motor last night to Cambay.

A large crowd assembled on the outskirts of the town to receive them. A big public meeting was held at Gandhi Chowk, addressing which Mrs. Gandhi said that it was not to be supposed that they could not spin or wear khaddar in an Indian State. They could also take out Prabhat Pheris. Swaraj was still far off as they had to picket the foreign cloth shops of their own countrymen. She exhorted the audience to take the vow to spin half an hour daily, and wear khaddar habitually. About twenty persons took such a vow.

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